The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,472—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC.

69

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891.
B. SUTLEJ	4209	500	W. D. Worcester.	Friday 3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th ,,
B. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	R. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B. PESHAWUR	3927	500	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	Saturday, 26th Sept.
B. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
B.L. MA[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
† SIAM	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st ,,
† ASSAM				

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London only, and Passengers [illegible]

† These vessels proceed [illegible]ing to Brindisi, Marseilles [illegible] tranship there to Steamers pro[illegible] and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London [illegible] the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for [illegible] in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. [illegible] Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	E. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	P. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	13th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	C. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 24, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.
S.S. ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th June, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.   KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,900 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES
With the Waterproofing between two Textures.

Length		48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Cash	Rs.	35-8	36-8	37-8	38-8	41-8
Credit	,,	39-8	40-8	41-8	42-12	46

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF COATS.

Length		48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Cash	Rs.	10	10-8	11	12	13
Credit	,,	11	12	12-8	13-8	14-8

Leggings to match above, per pair ...... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ...... ,, 4 0   4 8

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length		48	50	52	54	56 Inches.
Cash	Rs.	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8
Credit	,,	17-8	18-8	19-8	20-8	22-8

		Cash.	Credit.
Leggings to match above, per pair	Rs.	4 8	5 0
Caps do. do. each	,,	4 0	4 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid, each	,,	12 8	14 0
Saddle Covers each	,,	7 0	8 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both Europe and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

WILL WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Cash	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 13 8
Credit	,, 9 8	,, 12 0	,, 15 0

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 8
Credit	,, 18 0	,, 21 0

LADIES'.

Cash	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 13 8
Credit	,, 12 0	,, 14 0	,, 15 0

BETTER QUALITIES.

Cash	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0
Credit	,, 17 0	,, 18 0	,, 20 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS.

NEW SEASON'S

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash	4 12	Credit	5 8
,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	7 0	,,	8 0
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	,,	4 12	,,	5 8
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	9 0	,,	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth-brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.   2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.   7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIVONE,

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

PRICES:—
Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

1891,

HAS COMMENCED

JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale rates.

Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla.   BOMBAY & POONA.   Temple House, Camp, & Bhudwar Peth, City.

NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

Rs. a.

NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS—
Plain and Fancy .... Each 6 8

TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS—
White for Tennis .... ,, 7 8

TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS—
Fancy Colours .... ,, 7 8

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS—
White or Cream for Tennis .... ,, 8 8

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS—
Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft .... ,, 8 8

BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS—
Latest Patterns .... ,, 8 8

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS—
Cricketing or Tennis .... ,, 8 8

SLEEPING SUITS—
Made from the above ....from per suit 10 8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0

ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold [illegible] all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 50 per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 4th July, at No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 5th July on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of July, 1891, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, of passing as special Resolutions the following Resolutions:—

I.—That Messrs. Volkart Brothers be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, as from the 1st day of July, 1891, (at the remuneration and upon the terms mentioned in clauses 88 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Booth and Co., who are desirous of relinquishing said office.

II.—That an extra allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem be made for the Manager of the Presses at Khamgaum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (THAKAR) JERAM HARI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

VAHU JAMNAVAHU, the widow of the said deceased, the Executrix, according to the tenor of the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 26th Day of June, 1891.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED........... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass and crockery ware, very handsome chandeliers, Tucker's Argand lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to the Cathedral, and behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, crockeryware, walking sticks, scent, ladies work boxes, hand-bags, scent cases, lamps, hardware, toys, dolls pipes, buttons, pocket books, coats, hats, imitation flowers, mirrors, shades, lamps, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong Victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Hand-some strong chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Half-bred Aden cow with calf.
2 Kattyawar calf, 3½ years old.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 1, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Javerbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Mancharam Pitamberdass, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, 16th July, 1891, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or threatabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the house of Balcrustna Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the Temple of Shri Ramjee or Thacoorwar Temple, on or towards the east by the property of Hurry Bhow Ram Bhow, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 67, New No. 667, old Survey No. 423, new Survey No. 351, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. Nos. 4285, 4286. 4287 and 4288, Street Nos. 493, 495 and 497, and the same are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Javerbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Solicitors for the said Javerbai or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 1, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Munjee Kessowjee—

About 95 bales 39 inches, 37½-38 yards grey shirtings.
" 15 " 47 " 38 " "
" 668 " 38 39 " 38-38½ " No. 999 "

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 9th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sha Tezpal Corsey and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the western side thereof in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 10 and 11, new No. 1 A-42, old survey Nos. 125 and 125, and New Survey No. 2-8061, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 354, then under No. 218, and now under street No. 546, 548, and ward No. 133, bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE......Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant Road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13946, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1891.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO BOMBAY AGENCY.

HAVING RETURNED from Europe I have THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of this Agency. Mr. ROBERT PESCIO and Captain F. BRANCHI will from this date CEASE TO SIGN as Acting Agents.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 29th June, 1891.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz:—

5 in. by 5/16 in. about 9 tons.
3½ in. by ⅜ in. " 51 "
4½ in. by ⅜ in. " 8 "
4 in. by ⅜ in. " 10 "

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, claiming against the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, who died at Edgar House, Combs, near Stow Market, in the County of Suffolk, on the 19th day of June, 1887, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 23rd day of April, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., at Bombay, on or before the 17th day of July, 1891, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of hers in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

MR. MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay from 1st May, 1891.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Calcutta, 24th June, 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેક્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence t the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, ebruary 28th, 1891.

		Madras prices Rs.	a.
"SALISBURYS,"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	... ...	2	8
"IMPERIALS,"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50	... ...per box	2	0
"MAYOS,"			
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long	... per box of 100	3	8
"BEACONSFIELDS"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.	No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
	" 2—4 " ... "	2	12
	" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2	8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"			
MANILLA-SHAPED,	3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,
MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PA[illegible]E AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
[illegible]NSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
[illegible]LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
[illegible]OSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
[illegible]OCKBURN, SMITHES & C[illegible]	London.
[illegible]VAN ZELLERS AND C[illegible]	Oporto.
[illegible]. J. VALCKENBER[illegible]	Worms-am-Rhein.
N[illegible]ATH. JOHNST[illegible] & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A[illegible]. DE LUZE [illegible]FILS.	Bordeaux.
W[illegible]OODSE AND Co.	Marsala.
[illegible] CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
[illegible]. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........... £ 588,075
REST .... " 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.........................4 per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody, NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..............................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	123½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	47½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Cook Ash-Town	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	75
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,600	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	92
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	103
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	567½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,00	3	565
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	997½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1290
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	370
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					130
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	20 30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	43
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	567½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs 80	325

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,11
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-12
China Leaf	„ 21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-12 „
Do. Old	„ 21-13 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-15
English Sovereigns	„ 13-12
Do. Dragons	„ 13-10
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 107-2
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-4
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Natural History Society, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental, Elmete, and County of York left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Calder left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.—A public meeting will be held at the Telugu Hall, 13th Lane, Kamatipura, on Saturday, the 4th July, at 8 p.m.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN.—Yesterday morning a portion of the wall of a house at Cajee Moholla, belonging to Cazee Noor Mahomed Hajee, gave way, owing to the heavy rain. Fortunately no one was injured.

A DESERTER FROM THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—On Monday night Private James Webber, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusilier Regiment, Poona, was arrested by Inspector Greyhurst for deserting his regiment.

A VAGRANT PUNISHED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged William Wells, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. Accused said he was willing to go to the Workhouse; and he was accordingly ordered to be taken there.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Mr. Nowroji Maneckjee, living at Churni Road, has reported to the police that during his absence at Khandalla, his bungalow, which he had left in charge of his *malee*, was broken into on the night of Saturday last, and property consisting of wearing apparel, ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 276, stolen from a cupboard, which had been forcibly broken open.

FIRE AT GRANT ROAD.—On Monday, shortly after midnight, a fire broke out in a *jowli* shed used as a stable for buffaloes. All the buffaloes were saved in time and the stable pulled down. The Gowalia Tank fire-engine immediately came on the scene, but was not brought into requisition, as the fire was extinguished before its arrival. The cause of the fire is said to be the accidental upsetting of a kerosine lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

THE RAJABAI TOWER MEMORIAL.—Amongst the most influential signatures attached to the memorial forwarded to his Excellency the Governor in Council by the inhabitants of Bombay, chiefly Parsees, were those of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. Moses, Mr. Solomon, Mr. David, the members of the Wadia, Cama, Banajee, Patel, and other leading families, as well as representative members of all nationalities residing in the City of Bombay.

A PICK-POCKET THRASHED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Nelmes charged Toolsi Pragjee, a Hindu lad, aged 11 years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 21 in cash, from the pocket of Shamjee Bhanjee. On Monday evening, the accused was arrested by a police sepoy, on suspicion, when he admitted having stolen Rs. 21 from the complainant's pocket, out of which he bought a pair of boots and several other articles for Rs. 14. His Worship sentenced the accused to receive five stripes.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms in 6, Apollo Street, at half-past 5 o'clock, when the following papers will be read:—"Substances used as Incense in the East," by Dr. W. Dymock; "The Butterflies of the Central Provinces, Part IV., by J. A. Betham; "Description of a rare Fungus found growing on a Drumstick Tree," by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar; "Note on Dalbergia Spinosa," by Dr. D. G. Dalgado; "Miscellaneous Notes: (*a*) Leaf Weevils," by [illegible] R. Sage; (*b*) "The Temerity of Rats," by Capt. R. Light.

ROBBING A SLEEPING MAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Raghunath Mahadu, a labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to steal from Tookaram Rowla, living at Dunkan Road, a silver *kurgota*, valued at Rs. 33. On the night of Monday last, whilst the complainant was asleep in his room, the accused entered and tried to remove the kurgota from his waist, when complainant awoke and arrested the accused. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS ACT.—Mahomed Hajee was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts by Constable Fleming, with the theft of a singlet and a flannel shirt, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Christopher Doyle, a seaman, and Edward Craufurd, a lamptrimmer, on board the s. s. St. Enoch, lying in the Prince's Dock. The clothing was identified and claimed. The prisoner was arrested at the dock gates by a policeman whilst wearing the shirt and carrying the singlet in his umbrella. His plea was that he found them lying on the deck of the vessel, and thought he might put them on and wear them, not considering it was a theft. The Magistrate sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE RAJABAI TOWER FUND.—An amateur concert is to be given in the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday evening, in aid of the commemoration fund of Buchoobai and Pherozbai. The entertainment will be entirely undertaken by the family of Mr. K. N. Kabraji. This entertainment will be the first native amateur concert in Bombay at which a fee for admission has been charged. The programme will be made up of a selection of pieces in Guzerati, suitable for such an occasion, and will sing the praises of female virtue and heroism. Miss Zerbanoo Kabraji will sing a Guzerati song, entitled "If men conquer by the force of strength, women win by firmness of mind," set to the music of Balfe's popular ballad "When other lips;" whilst Miss Gulbanoor will sing L. Arditti's song-waltz "Il Baccio," with a Guzerati setting, telling of a "Female martyr's message from heaven." The entertainment will conclude with an operetta by Mr. Kabraji, in which "Sita, the Goddess Queen of Ram," after drowning herself in the Ganges, is restored to life by the great sage Valmiki, the teacher of Ram.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Clive Durant appeared on bail in answer to the charge of intercepting a bailiff in the execution of his public duties. In examination, Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, said the proceedings in his court were elicited after a decree had been obtained by the plaintiff. As regarded the question of bail, which the accused Durant asserted was denied him on tendering a surety in Mr. Williams, Mr. Cursetjee deposed that he had already made out the order for bail, and when Durant was brought before him, the bailiff was directed to place him (Durant) before the Registrar that he might be allowed to furnish proper security or settle the suit by paying the amount of the plaintiff's claim into court and be discharged. Witness's object in not looking at certain papers that accused wished him to read, in confirmation of the accused's intention not to leave Bombay before settling the plaintiff's claim, were, that, though the defendant Durant admitted the debt, he refused to deposit the amount in court or furnish security for it. The case was again adjourned till to-day.

THEFT AT THE COLABA DEPOT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts, of the Colaba section, brought up Kison Dhondi *alias* Vishram Sewjee on two charges of theft committed at the Colaba Depot on the 26th and 29th ultimo. Bugle-major William Walter Allsopp, of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba, and Lance-Corporal Rentoul, of the same regiment, appeared as the complainant's witnesses, and after identifying their property deposed to finding some silver studs, a ring, and a dozen and a half of photographs on the person of the prisoner, after he was arrested by a private who had seen him entering the drum-major's bunk in a very suspicious manner. Corroborative evidence by several witnesses who had seen the property with the accused after he was made over to the sergeant of the guard, was adduced. The prisoner endeavoured to incriminate his prosecutors, with an assertion, which was denied, that they had demanded money from him when he was seized. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail for six months, two previous convictions having been proved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia left Liverpool on the 28th ultimo for Bombay.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Roumania passed the Suez Canal on the 30th ultimo.

THE British s.s. Strathesk, 1,454 tons, Captain, G. Walker, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE British s s Timor, 1,363 tons, Captain A W Yule sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE British s.s. County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain R. Wylie, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Elmete, 1,276 tons, Captain D Williamson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 936 tons, Captain James Forbes, cailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and 25 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major J D Douglas, Captain R G Mayne, Mr Allison and 41 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	2747	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
„ Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	C	F Muir & Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Surat	1676	Sleeman	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
„ Nerano	1854	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
„ W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co
„ Flamobro	1449	Grenold	..	Erusthausen & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O S N Co
„ Amphitrite	2486	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
„ Drumfels	1568	Steidetman	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Crathorn	1773	Crombie	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ Karoon	1422	Freeman	12	W & A Graham & Co
„ B. Hall	2494	Barnes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Accomac	1629	Chambers	16	The Captain
„ Calder	400	Taylor	18	B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Ravenshoe (s)	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Timor (s)	Yule	Liverpool.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Zanzibar, &c.
	Elmete (s)	Williamson	Marseilles.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Nedjed (s)	Newey	Dunkirk.
	Strathesk	Walker	Karachi.
	County of York (s)	Wylie	Marseilles.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Calder, for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Drumfels s—6 packages padlocks, R Abdool Hoosen.

Hispania s—18 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 175 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Owen and Okell; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

Branksome Hall s—4 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 17 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—10 barrels cylinder oil, E Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] paper, &c., B C C Press; 9 cases ham and 192 buckets paints, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 4 cases papers, G Claridge and Co; 4 packages ham, bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co.

Adowa s—3 cases biscuits, A Essoofally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 case photo materials, E L Karanjea.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 cases China marbles, K Ebramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Canton s—250 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum.

Rheinfels s—10 cases color, C Mooljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—10 cases glass-ware, S M Cassum; 45 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 30 bales paper, Volkart Brothers; 26 bales papers, C Macdonald and Co; 25 cases paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Eden Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 111 bales wool, B. Sajeen; 80 bales gunny rags, and 81 bales cotton Hewraj Rawjee; 25 bales wool, K. Khoosall; 11,000 cwts wheat, and 3,021 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Aberdeen s—11 cwts fishmaws, and 4 cwts wild mace, M. Nuthoo; 115 cwts olibanum, 8 cases cardamom seed and 87 cwts ambahuldi, C. Chuterbhoj; 12 cwts fishmaws and 45 cwts fennel seed, M. Hoosen Meralty; 225 cwts bazarbatoo nuts, N. Vithall; 2 bales hides, A. Mahomed Corjee; 36 bales skins, H. T. Gunney; 4 cases tortoise shell, 16 cwts mother-of-pearl shell and 4½ cwts moye teeth, E. Passia and Co; 62 cwts ramputric, and 12½ cwts China cubies, R. Purshotum; 94 cwts coir matting, M. Abdool Baker; 150 cwts nuxvomica, M. Mooljee.

Sutlej s—3 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 9 casks chutney and 1 case condimints, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 3 cases bristles, John Fleming and Co; 15 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 5 cwts covitch, F Fischer and Co; 21 cwts ramputree, B Sajeen; 3 cases tortoise shells, N Meance; 60 cwts gum, Coover-jee Nurpal; 150 cwts gum, D Mowjee; 270 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 255 cwts gum, and 56 cwts olibanum, Jamnadas Sowjee; 90 cwts gum, and 50 cwts fishmaws, 1½ cwts ramputree, 42½ cwts gum, and 1 case tortoise shells, C Tar Mahomed; 180 cwts gum, and 8 cases cardamoms, C Chuterbhooj; 20 cwts heerabole, D Dossa; 125 cwts coir yorn, M Mooljee; 50 cwts horns, F M Dama; 4,000 cwts costorseed, and 1,832 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 293 bales skins, and hides, Owen and Okell; 135 cwts gum, J Molsee; 91 cwts gum, Heerjeebhoy Datoo; 10 cwts gum, H M Sadick Nanzi; 120 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 5 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Enoch s—223 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,244 cwts wheat, R Purshotum, 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 76 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR HAVRE.

Karoon s—16,800 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000½ cwts K Luckmidass and Co; 144 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac s—65 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 704 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Nerano s—5,300 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—6,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,470 cwts wheat, and 3,960 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—3,086 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—55 bales cotton, E. Shapoorjee; 125 cwts onions, H. AlAboo; 2 cases goldstone, R Canjee; 25 cwts onions, S. Cassum; 20 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 70 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 125 bales twist, C. Macdonald and Co; 2½ cwts ivory and 8½ cwts gonda horns, C. Ebram; 97 cwts bysabole, D. Dossa; 1 case moyeteeth, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 5 bales gunny bags, R. Canjee and Co; 63 bales twist, The Suadeshi Mills Co; 25 bales twist and 43 bales twist, C. Macdonald and Co; 35 bales twist, The Union Mills Co; 50 bales twist, D. D. Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa s—62 bales twist, Dinshaw D. Curranee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Mead, Lieut, 16th Bo Infty, on leave, from Kamptee.

JUNE 30.

Macquoid, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Infty, H. C., on leave, from Hingoli.

Mayne, Capt Bo, 2nd Belooch Battn, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Douglas, Major, Bo, R. A., Battn, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Symons, Major, Bo, 2nd Yorks L. I, on duty, to Deolali.

JUNE 30.

Damania, Surgn-Major, Bo, I. M. S., off leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st July, 1891.

I.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Battery from this date:—No. 239 Gunner F. D. Pitchard.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Aberdeen, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

The services of Assist Apothecary E S Baillie are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Assist Apothecary W Hogan are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Messrs R MacGill, E Marshall, and J O'Grady.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut M Williamson, I S C, 21st Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

The services of Mr W H O'N Segrave, District Supt of Police in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FORESTS.

Mr J T Jellicoe, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, and Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Assam, is confirmed in the 1st grade of Depy Conservators.

Mr J W Oliver, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, and Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Upper Burma, is promoted to the 1st grade of Depy Conservators.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Bonenblast to hold temporary charge of the Consulate for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

Surgn A W D Leahy, I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgn in Ulwar, is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Quetta.

Surgn-Major A S Faulkner, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regt Bombay Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Agency Surgn in Ulwar.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr M N Bhattacharya, Assist Comptroller, Burma, is posted as Assist Acott Genl, Madras.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Dept are notified in consequence of the grant of special leave on urgent private affairs to Mr J E Cooke:—Mr R E Hamilton to officiate in Class I; Mr T H S Biddulph to officiate in Class II; Mr C E Crawley to officiate in Class III; Mr D J Burbridge to officiate in Class IV; Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List; and Mr W J Williamson to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr P E Clague, Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr W G Clagae, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is appointed to act as a supernumerary Chief Supt in that Office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr P E Clague, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Military Accounts Department.

Mr E W Dover, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade.

Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut F A Thatcher, Hampshire Regt, offg Wing Officer (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieutt Thatcher will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W E Tomkins, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as Sub-Assist Apothecaries:—E Archer, E J Culpeper, and G M Benjamin.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt T W G Bryan, R A, Comdt, the Punjab Garrison Battery, (p a) for two years.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut D F Stuart, S C Wing Officer and Adt, 11th Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col W Hopkinson, General List, Infantry Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Bengal, (m. c.) for six months; Col [illegible] Home, General List, Infantry, (p a) for four months; and Lieut-Col C E Harenc, S C, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for four months.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Apothecary Thomas Davis will rank as Honorary Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Cawnpore Light Horse—Mr T E Strachey to be Second-Lieut, vice Sherer transferred to the Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Mr C Vaillant to be Second-Lieut, vice Green transferred to the supernumerary list.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr J Kimber to be Captain vice Halford promoted.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Major R Gardiner, RE, to be Hony Col, vice Campbell, resigned.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—Sir A Mackenzie, KCSI, Chief Commissioner of Burma, to be Hony Col, vice Sir C H T Crosthwaite, KCSI, resigned.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—Sir A Mackenzie, KCSI, Chief Commissioner of Burma, to be Hony Col, vice Sir C H T Crosthwaite, KCSI, resigned.

Promotions.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J Lawrence is granted the rank of Honorary Major.

Resignations.

Calcutta Light Horse—Capt Sir A Wilson, Kt, (supernumerary), resigns his Commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A T Moore, RE, is appointed to the Military Works Dept. as an Assistant Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt M Bean, Indian Marine, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, is granted an extension in that appointment for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Duncan, Ex Eng 2nd Grade, sub. pro tem, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

Mr F Wolley-Dod, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Madras to that under the control of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Mr W F O'Donoghue, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr R N Burn, on privilege leave.

Mr E W Oates, Ex Engr 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Supd Engr during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H F White, or until further orders.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut-Col C Strahan, RE, Offg Depy Surveyor-Genl in charge of Revenue Branch, having been appointed to that post, sub pro tem, the following promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Lieut-Col T H Holdich, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Depy Supt, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

Col R S Hutchinson, S C, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to be Depy Supt, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

Mr W H Patterson, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to be Depy Supt, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour, RE, Offg Depy Supt, 4th grade, to be Depy Supt, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

Mr H R Littlewood, Assistant Supt, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assist Supt, 1st grade.

Mr E F Litchfield, Assist Supt, 1st grade, on deputation to the Forest Depart, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G C Kemp, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Ex Engr, Mooltan Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut G M Duff, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Ex Engr, Attock Defence Division, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut C S Stevens, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R Tickner, Assistant Locomotive Supt, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Locomotive Supt with the temporary rank of class II, grade 4.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names:—2nd Lieut R S Muter, N-W R; F M Westropp, North Western Railway; and 2nd Lieut J W Petavel, Kashmir Railway Survey.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS ARMY.

(Ootacamund, 26th June, 1891.)

POSTING.

Major C E Maberly has been posted to the 19th Field Battery, R A.

Armourer Sergt J F Davis is posted for duty to the 1st Bn Cheshire Regt vice Staff Armourer Sergt John Tatlow.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt (Brevet-Major) C J W Grant, VC, 12th (2nd Burma Bn) M I, to be Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter Personal Staff, C-in-C.

Lieut E F Rainey, officiating wing officer, 4th M Pioneers, to be wing officer, 12th (2nd Burma Bn) MI, (sub pro tem), vice Major C J W Grant, V C.

Lieut A J Campbell, wing officer, 15th M I, to be Quarter-Master.

Lieut L H Walker, wing officer and officiating Adjutant, 15th M I, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

2nd Lieut R J Ingles, 1st Bn Leinster Regt, to be officiating wing officer, 21st M I, as a probationer for the I S C.

LEAVE.

Capt E Vansittart, 2nd Bn 5th Goorkhas, has leave in India up to the 30th Sept, 1891.

Lieut L J Bols, 2nd Bn Devon Regt, has leave for one year.

Lieut-Col R Chalmer, 4th Bn C R R, has leave for five months.

Surg G E Hale has leave for six months.

Capt H J A Rowe, wing officer, 10th (1st Burma Bn) M I, is transferred in the same capacity to 19th M I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt A M Lloyd is directed to rejoin his own Regt, 24th M I.

Lieut G M Morris, 2nd I M, will remain attached to the 6th Regt M I at Madras, to complete the professional examination for the S C.

Conductor J Haddock, Comt Transpt Dept, attached Upper Burma Police, has passed in Burmese Higher Standard.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, June 27.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr C H Gordon, officiating Assist Dist Supt of Police, Aligarh, privilege leave for one month and eleven days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr J J D LaTouche, offg Commissioner, Allahabad Division, is hereby placed on special duty, from the date on which he makes over charge of the Commissioner's office to Mr J B Thomson.

Mr J B Thomson, Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner, Allahabad Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence on special duty of Mr J J D La Touche.

Surgn R R Weir, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent of a Central Prison in the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr N F McLeod, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, in charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr M King, Ex Engr, on three months' privilege leave.

Mr Ramsay Cannell, Apprentice Engineer, is attached to the Lucknow district.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr T R Redfern, District and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade.

Mr C L M Eales, Offg District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade.

Mr W Hoey, Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade.

Mr R E Hamblin, offg Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr H M Bird, Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade.

Mr J E Gill, offg Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr J Macpherson, Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade.

Mr A M W Shakespear, offg Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 2nd grade.

(*Punjab Gazette*, [illegible])

On return from privilege leave of Mr H W Gee, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Rohtak and appointed to officiate as Depy Commissioner of that district, vice Lieut-Col A de C Rennick, proceeding on leave.

On return from privilege leave of Mr A Williams, Under-Secy to Government, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commissioner of Jullundur, vice Lieut-Col A S Roberts, proceeding on leave.

Lieut C P Egerton, Assist Commissioner, on relinquishing charge of the Kasur sub-division of the Lahore district, was transferred to Gurdaspur, and placed in charge of the Dhalhousi sub-division of that district.

Surgn-Major J O Neill, Civil Surgeon, Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

H H the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointment to the two companies of Volunteer Reserves attached to the 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Volunteer Rifle Crops:—

To be Captains—J P Hewett, C I E; Arthur Milford Ker. To be Lieutenants—G Townly. To be Second Lieuts—H Elkington, F Bliss, Mr J M Bishop. Assist Dist Supt of Police, is on the termination of his special duty in the Kohta District, transferred to Rawalpindi district.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 24th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

30th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A Ward, supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Morton, transferred to the 31st Punjab Infy.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col R F Williamson, R W Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on the 16th June 1891; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel F H Williamson, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on completing four years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding a Battalion; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel J McCleverty, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on the 4th August 1891, on completing six years' service as Lieut-Col; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani*:—Capt L C Koe, 2nd Battn R I Regt; Lieut A C Ralph, 8th Bengal Infy; and 2nd-Lieut F R Nethersole, 17th Bengal Infy—*Hindi only.

The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu at Dera Ghazi Khan:—Capt D G L Shaw and Lieut V B Fane, 1st Punjab Cavy; and Lieut C C Leveson-Gower, 2nd Punjab Cavy.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

2nd-Lieut H M MacTier, Royal Sussex Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Derbyshire Regt—Lieut A S Hamilton (Offg Wing Officer on probation, 4th Sikh Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months to study the native languages.

General List Infantry.—Col H S Marshall, on general duty, Umballa, to the Hills, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical warrant officer is granted leave of absence:—

Sub-Assist Apothecary R A W Walker, to Bangalore, on medical certificate, for 3 months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·551	E	4	107·0	79·1	66	..	0·78	−3·05
Agra	29·588	E	10	108·5	80·4	71	0·39	2·01	−0·80
Cawnpore	29·504	N W	10	103·1	81·1	76	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·535	ENE	6	101·4	83·7	81	..	0·35	−4·33
Jhansi	29·558	N W	6	101·5	83·7	56	..	0·27	−3·85
Jacobabad	29·466	E	5	111·2	81·2	71	..	..	..
Karachi	29·499	W	18	94·	81·7	76	..	0·01	−9·11
Ajmere	29·579	S W	8	104·3	83·5	59	..	0·10	−2·33
Deesa	29·594	N W	18	104·4	83·2	56	..	..	−1·73
Rajkote	29·606	W	12	101·9	78·3	75	..	1·45	−3·37
Veraval	29·608	W	12	89·8	82·2	79	..	0·03	..
Neemuch	29·602	W S W	14	99·3	78·6	74	..	..	−4·11
Indore	29·625	WNW	3	86·5	73·1	87	0·46	2·61	−4·35
Saugor	29·597	W S W	7	95·4	80·6	68	..	1·51	−4·81
Jubbulpur	29·611	Calm	4	95·0	76·5	73	0·22	2·63	−7·36
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	...	...	...		..	..
Khandwa	29·651	W	5	91·7	78·3	80	0·38	5·32	−0·98
Raipur	29·577	W S W	9	90·5	79·3	81	..	2·04	−9·50
Nagpoor	29·624	S W	8	95·8	78·9	74	..	0·01	−9·73
Amraoti	29·650	W S W	6	97·3	74·8	85	1·08	2·58	−5·09
Akola	29·655	NW	11	93·9	76·3	73	..	0·73	−5·13
Surat	29·636	S	F	90·1	79·1	95	0·02	0·50	−7·81
Malegaon	29·699	W S W	8	94·9	75·1	65	0·03	1·90	−3·09
Bombay	29·655	W S W	14	81·3	77·5	90	0·65	13·75	−6·16
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·678	S S W	13	91·9	73·3	72	..	[illegible]	−3·09
Sholapore	29·723	S W	10	92·7	73·0	71	..	2·35	−2·91
Ratnagiri	29·725	S S W	10	81·9	74·9	89	1·83	9·51	−21·45
Belgaum	29·770	W	4	78·3	65·8	95	0·28	0·40	−7·07
Goa	29·797	W	3	81·0	75·0	91	2·09	15·86	...
Karwar	29·795	S W	3	81·1	73·7	90	1·91	16·94	−21·65
Mangalore	29·848	E	3	82·3	72·9	95	1·50	35·15	−1·14
Calicut	29·861	S S W	11	81·8	74·0	90	0·51	29·51	−4·46
Cochin	29·895	ENE	M	83·8	74·6	89	0·28	23·93	−5·57
Bangalore	29·845	S W	8	85·2	67·9	79	..	8·6	+5·59
Secunderabad	29·721	WS W	12	90·2	73·3	77	0·13	0·88	−3·90
Masuliptm.	29·726	WN W	3	96·2	75·0	96	0·24	2·90	−2·32
Bellary	29·768	W S W	12	93·5	75·3	70	..	1·96	+0·37
Cuddapah	29·764	N W	..	98·7	84·0	55	..	1·3	−2·32
Madras	29·766	S S W	15	98·	82·0	63	..	0·21	−2·24
Coimbatore	29·832	S	8	87·7	71·3	75	..	0·39	−1·17
Trichinopoly	29·820	WSW	6	100·2	78·7	59	..	0·46	−1·05
Negapatam	29·807	S W	2	97·6	80·4	53	..	0·08	−1·75
Colombo, (29th June)	29·899	S W	13	85·5	74·5	84	0·51	10·40	+2·43

Bombay local rainfall J. J. H=1·48 (15·99); E. G. H. =0·90 (13·90); G. T. H.=1·07 (11·23); C. P.=0·65 (13·75).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid at Agra, Jacobabad and Ajmere, brisk at Delhi, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and moderate or slight in other districts. Readings continue to be very low in the Indus Valley and very high in Ceylon. Gradients on and off the West Coast, between Karachi and Cochin, are very steep and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions, on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi. The barometer reads slightly above the normal average at Masulipatam and Agra and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate that the depression noticed to the west-north-westwards of Bombay is neither cyclonic nor dangerous as it appeared yesterday, but is only one of the ordinary forms of depression which sometimes appear at this time of year to the west-north-westwards of Bombay, and gradually approaching the West Coast, give heavy rain and strong winds in the neighbourhood of the centre. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Surat and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other parts of the country. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa and Madras, and fresh in several other places. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Raipur, 18 at Deesa and Karachi, 16 at Neemuch, Akola, and Goa, and 12 at Veraval, Rajkot, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in defect of the average at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Coimbatore, but is excessive in all other parts of the Indian region. The highest maximum was 111° at Jacobabad. Nights are hot at Ajmere, Saugor, Raipur, and Nagpur, but the variations elsewhere are generally small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (67°). Humidity has risen in the Punjab, at most stations in the North-West Provinces, Berar, and also locally at Jacobabad, Rajkot, Nagpur, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore and Masulipatam. The skies are overcast in several districts. Rain has fallen at Agra, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The more important falls are Goa (2·09"), Karwar (1·91"), Ratnagiri (1·83"), Mangalore (1·50") and Amraoti (1·08"). Abnormals indicate that the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved a little southwards, and its centre now appears to be to the south-westwards of the Kathiawar Coast. It is very probable that a strong gale with heavy rain is blowing there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is moderately in excess of the average, but that between Karwar and Bombay is a little more than twice its average strength. Hence heavy rain is to be expected on the West Coast. Pressure is abnormally low over the greater part of the country, and conditions are favourable for more rain to the eastwards and north-eastwards of Bombay. The s. s. Douro, which left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 21st, experienced light to moderate north-westerly to south-westerly winds, fine weather and smooth sea up to lat. 13° 39' N., long. 49° 32' E. at 8 p.m. on the 22nd; thence to lat. 14° 42' N., long. 53° 38' E., at midnight on the 23rd; light to fresh south-easterly to southerly winds, dull cloudy sky and increasing southerly swell; to lat. 17° 6' N., long, 64° 46' E., at midnight on the 26th, strong monsoon increasing to a stiff gale; up to long. 61° E., and thence steadily decreasing dull overcast sky with dark clouds passing to north-east, light showers of rain at times and high sea; to arrival on the 29th moderate to fresh monsoon, moderate sea, cloudy sky and light to heavy showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Barometer has risen in all places except in north Konkan, where a slight fall is recorded. The rise is rapid in North-West India. The distribution is little changed; and readings are highest in the extreme south, and low in West Bengal and West Punjab. Winds are fairly normal in direction rather below normal. The force of the temperature has fallen in North-West India, and risen in the Central Provinces, but changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean is below the average in Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, but the excess is moderate except in the Punjab, where it amounts to five degrees, the highest maximum being 117 degrees in Kushal, rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and the west coast; and showers have been reported from Punjab and Madras. Conditions remain unsettled, but suspicious in the Bombay Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·83
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*..S, WSW, SW, S, SSW, WSW.	
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	403
Fall of Rain	2·68
Total fall during month	13·72
„ „ year	13·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 30th June	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes, just received. Vegetable, Rs 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

GOING HOME.—Advertiser will be pleased to communicate with any Lady who will TAKE CHARGE of TWO LITTLE GIRLS by P. and O. Mail Steamer to London. Apply "Home," care of this Office.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians. Economical arrangement; attendance from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; consultation free; medicine charges very moderate, 25 years established. 30, Medow Street, Bombay.

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—Sole Agent, BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS.—Ayre's Racquets Handicap Rs. 8-8; Champion Rs. 11-8; Balls 1891, &c., &c.—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

I AM SELLING my BEST TEA for Re. 1-8 a lb. and guarantee the full rich flavour of Rose. Send your orders for Bella Rosa Mixture with Flowery Tips—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

HORSE, WANTED a WEIGHT CARRIER up to 18th Stone. Reply "A. B.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes, (English and Native) with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds playing 5 minutes to one hour, with single and double, barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMA[illegible].

A. D. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.,
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents:—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and develops the nervous Energies, Strengthens and regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in Bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted. For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000, I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

LONDON Stock Exchange quotations were almost unaltered from last Friday's, yesterday; Consols remaining at 95⅜ and Indian Sterling Loan at 105½; while Rupee Securities, although ¼ per cent. lower in 4½ per cents at £78⅝, were unchanged in the other denomination at £78. The price of Bar Silver remained at 45⅝d. per oz; and in New York the metal was still worth 100¾ cents, with Exchange on London the same as on Saturday. The Indian Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 5 1-16d. Paris quotations come unaltered, both for Rentes and Exchange in London.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a further decline of ⅛ per cental in prices, No. 1 Soft White, White Delhi, and Soft Red, on the spot in Liverpool, being quoted at 7s. 9d., 7s. 8½d., and 7s. 7½d. per cental, *ex quay*, respectively. Linseed was quiet at last Fridays' rates both for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firmer last evening; and Surats and Arrivals steady; the total Sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indian, and Saturday's Sales having been increased by 3,000 bales, making them sum up 15,000 bales. 4 9-16d., however, was still the price of ready Mid. Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was rather dearer.

In New York, 8⅝ cents was still the price of ready Cotton; but September Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·23 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	3,000	100	400
Two days' do. ...	5,000	800	2,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	6,832,000	5,730,100	5,484,700

To-day has been almost a blank in business in our local Cotton Market, no purchases whatever having been made for export; while the Mills have taken only 300 bales, made up of 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 138; and 100 each of Compta and Broach, at Rs. 157 and Rs. 174, respectively. The feeling remains very quiet, and prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not been in much request by shippers, and only a moderate business has transpired in either; but the tone is steady in both markets, and prices are unaltered all round.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,608	bales.
Wheat	127,456	cwt.
Linseed	21,732	"
Rapeseed	2,205	"
Poppyseed	1,949	"
Groundnuts	2,997	"
Castor seed	3,141	"

FREIGHTS are still weak and drooping. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool at 17s.; for Dunkirk at 20s.; and for Marseilles at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s 5 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 13-32d. for Demand, and a moderate business was done in the latter medium of remittance at that rate. In one direction, three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s 5 19-32d. for the mail, and a few were placed thereat; but the rate was not quoted in the afternoon, and the market closed with a fairly steady feeling at our quotations for ready business, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 ⅜d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 ½d.	"
Credits	do.	1s 5 ⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	1·35¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, and accounts in Fours still open were closed at lower rates, by ⅛ to 3-16 per cent., than those ruling yesterday; but as the settlement of the June account proceeded, a firmer feeling prevailed, and rates became steady at 107 9-16 to ⅝ for Money and 107¾ for the July account, closing at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in those rates. 108½ is still nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are neglected, and our quotations, with few exceptions, are unchanged.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd June 1891, as compared with the statement of the 15th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 15. Rs.	A.	P.	June 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,75,74,429	6	7	2,85,07,627	9	10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,79,16,585	5	9	6,95,40,513	2	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,35,469	9	7	4,60,679	4	10
Sundries	28,14,569	3	0	28,14,421	14	8
Rs.	12,34,41,053	11	6	12,60,23,241	15	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,2[illegible],61,833	8	0	1,28,56,705	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	81,19,697	12	0	81,10,968	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	75,23,454	7	3	80,13,000	2	7
Credits on do.	64,73,661	12	10	65,25,981	12	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,28,50,184	7	4	2,35,82,976	4	3
Balances with other Banks	10,22,014	11	10	10,85,765	15	8
Bullion	10,39,067	0	11	10,38,022	0	11
Dead Stock	12,23,298	4	2	12,23,942	1	4
Stamps	12,014	1	3	11,723	8	3
Sundries	17,47,293	6	10	12,09,587	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,56,00,622	5	6	3,47,61,047	4	0
Do. at Branches	2,57,67,911	13	7	2,76,03,503	3	8
Rs.	12,34,41,053	11	6	12,60,23,241	15	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 23rd June, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,93,821	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,39,376	do.
Other Deposits	16,23,928	do.
Post Bills	25,209	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,86,161	Inc.
Loans	4,89,546	do.
Accounts of Credit	52,320	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,32,792	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,39,575	Dec.
Do. at Branches	18,35,591	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

From 1st July and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two, annas fourteen; via Suez and Teheran, rupees two, annas ten; via Turkey, two annas a word, to be added from offices in Burma.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 4th July.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	30	2	10 p.m.	..	29
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	30	..	1
" Madras	..	26	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEETHAM—June 24, at Sunnysite, Darjeeling, the wife of W H Cheetham, of a son.

CRADOCK—June 20, at Benares, the wife of H E Cradock, of a son.

DEATHS.

HISCOX—June 19, at Anantapur, Rachel Beatrice, the beloved daughter of Grace and William Hiscox, aged 19 years, 3 months and 8 days.

JOHN—June 24, at Landour, Mussoorie, Nicholas Anthony John, Proprietor, A John & Co, Agra, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

WHEN skilfully administered says one of the latest cyclopædias, chloroform is considered one of the safest anæsthetics, but it requires to be used under certain precautions as its application has frequently proved fatal. Dr. Lawrie's lecture delivered on Monday evening at the Grant Medical College showed what the Hyderabad Commission has done to make known the conditions under which chloroform can be administered with entire safety. The frequent fatalities which have restricted the usefulness of this valuable anæsthetic, are now ascertained to have been due to a mistaken method of administration due to an erroneous theory as to the manner in which chloroform lowers the blood pressure and affects the heart. The Commission, which laboured assiduously during three months in Hyderabad to verify the results already arrived at by Doctor Lawrie, was rendered possible by the enlightened liberality of the Nizam, who paid £1,000 to Dr. Lauder Brunton selected by the *Lancet* as a specialist well qualified for such an enquiry to come out to Hyderabad, and make one of the Commission. The expenses of the Commission including Dr. Brunton's travelling expenses were defrayed by the Hyderabad Government which may be congratulated on a liberality in the interest of scientific investigation with a view to the diminution of suffering and the preservation of life of which a European Government does not often excel, or always equal. The members of the Commission were entertained by the Minister Sir Asman Jah during their stay in Hyderabad with characteristic hospitality, his Excellency taking great interest in their work the drift and purpose of which he fully understood and appreciated. In 1888 Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, gave official sanction to the appointment of a committee, of which Surgeon P. Hehir was president, to make experiments in further elucidation of the results of Dr. Lawrie's ten years study of the manner in which chloroform acts on the circulation, and the true cause of the fatalities hitherto deplored. That Commission established that in a death from chloroform the breathing stops before the heart, and Dr. Hehir drew the conclusion that so long as the breathing is kept free, there is no danger to be apprehended from the administration of chloroform. This conclusion was so opposed to the opinion held by the profession since the year 1879—an opinion quite opposed to what now proves to have been the correct view held many years before by Mr. Syme and the profession at large that it was received with incredulity. It was to set the matter at rest that the Nizam readily approved of Dr. Lawrie's suggestion that a specialist should be selected by the *Lancet* to form part of the new Commission to verify the results arrived at. It may here be mentioned that chloroform, which was discovered in 1832 by Soubeiran and Liebig, was first used as an anæsthetic by Professor Sir J. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847. In 1855 Mr. Syme in a lecture set forth as the points of greatest importance in the administration of chloroform that there should be a free admixture of air with the vapour, and that the medical man should be guided, not by the circulation, but by the respiration. Mr. Syme laid it down that the finger should never be on the pulse while chloroform was given, but that the instant the breathing became irregular, the administration should cease until it became normal again. Mr. Syme rightly held that chloroform could be administered quickly and safely. In 1879 another doctrine was broached by a committee of the British Medical Association appointed in Glasgow to study the action of anæsthetics. Fixing their attention upon the fact that chloroform lowers the blood pressure, they held that this effect was brought about directly by weakening the heart's action, and that this was the great danger to be avoided. This effect on the heart's action was held to be peculiar to chloroform, and was never observed with ether. The final conclusion was that death might occur at any time during the administration of chloroform, by sudden stoppage of the heart. Dr. Lawrie did not exaggerate when he stated the other evening that the effect of this report was enormous, far-reaching, and disastrous. The whole attention of administrators who accepted this view was directed to the pulse, and the indications of the respiration was disregarded. The proportion of deaths under this system was so considerable that ether was preferred as the safer anæsthetic. The St. Bartholomew's Hospital record showed that the deaths from chloroform were one in twelve hundred cases in a period of ten years, while the deaths under ether were only one in three thousand. All this time those who continued,—as some did, amongst others Dr. Lawrie—to give chloroform according to Mr. Syme's method, had no deaths at all. Careful observation and numerous experiments have shown the manner in which chloroform really acts. Dr. Lauder Brunton came out to Hyderabad in the full belief that chloroform killed by paralysing the action of the heart. He was surprised to find that it was quite impossible to bring about paralysis of the heart by chloroform. Dr. Bomford—who with Dr. P. Hehir, Dr. Rustomji, and Dr. Lawrie, was on the Commission—suggested that when the chloroform was given the heart should be stopped by electrical action on a particular nerve. This was done, and it was found that the slowing of the circulation delayed the conveyance of the chloroformed blood to the brain and spinal chord. At a later period Professor Foster, at Cambridge, explained this by the principle that when a poison is introduced in the system, "every thing that happens afterwards is of necessity, in the nature of a safeguard." The slowing of the circulation is not the cause of death, but delays death by stopping the access of poison to the nervous centres. The first signal of danger is irregularity of breathing. If air supplied by the inhalation of chloroform be stopped for an instant, the breathing will recover and all will be well. There is no paralysis of the heart; it simply slows down from the action of too much chloroform on the controlling nerve; and in doing so gives the nervous system and the controlling nerve itself a respite from the disabling chloroform. If the administration be stayed for an instant until the breath becomes regular again; the heart will beat as before, and the inhalation can be safely resumed. If, however, the indications given by the irregularity of the breath be disregarded, the pulse only being watched, the mischief may become past remedy before the pulse gives the danger signal. The fatalities from chloroform which have occurred from time to time are thus accounted for. In the course of the discussion which followed the delivery of Dr. Lawrie's lucid statement of the results arrived at by the Hyderabad Commission, even the ever cautious Dr. Wellington Grey freely acknowledged that judging from his own experience he believed that the views and conclusions arrived at by the Commission were about the truth. Dr. Arnott concurred in this view, the results being in accordance with the teaching of Dr. Lister twenty-five years ago that the dilution of chloroform with air made its inhalation safe. The gain to suffering humanity which must result from the rescue of chloroform from the doubt and discredit into which it had fallen, and its restoration to the useful *rôle* once marked out for it, need not be pointed out. For several years past this useful anæsthetic had come to be regarded with a feeling akin to fear, and its use was mostly in the hands of specialists, a very restricted class. Now it will be within the reach of all who suffer and can be administered with safety by every qualified practitioner.

WE have published *in extenso* the memorial to Government drawn up by the Committee appointed to watch the Rajabai Tower case, and presented by Dr. Bahadurjee to H. E. the Governor on Monday at Poona. There is indubitable evidence of the deep and widespread interest taken in the sad fate of the two Parsee young ladies, whose tragic fall from the Rajabai Tower was attended by so many circumstances calculated to make an indelible impression on the heart and brain of any community. The number of signatures amounts to nearly forty thousand, including, it is understood, those of thousands of women. The presentation of the document, if regarded only as a public demonstration of grief at what is felt to have been a calamity coming as a personal affliction by every Parsee, deserves the highest consideration and respect, and criticism would be out of place. But the memorial has a two-fold purpose—to acquaint the Government with the profound and painful interest arising from the circumstances attending the appalling tragedy, and to complain of the attitude and proceedings of the police throughout the investigation of the case, which are stated to have been such as to have aroused a strong feeling of dissatisfaction, which finds expression in the writings of the native press. The arraignment of the police fills nearly the whole of the three columns of small print covered by the memorial. The Government is besought to take measures "to probe this case to the bottom," by appointing a commission of inquiry and offering a substantial reward for information to get at the truth. The memorialists are ready to place money at the disposal of the Government for this latter purpose. The offer of a reward is generally regarded as an infallible and a quite necessary expedient for obtaining a clue where the criminal has eluded justice. But seeing that in this case a person is in custody awaiting his trial, the Government has not seen its way to offer a reward for evidence to procure a conviction. At an early stage when no clue has been obtained, the temptation of a large sum of money accompanied with a conditional promise of free pardon may at times prove effectual. At all events that course was formerly taken as a matter of routine when a crime had been committed and the circumstances indicated that the perpetrator was in hiding. Of late years it was found that so many persons came forward with lying stories in the hope of earning the reward, that in England the practice has been abandoned. The Governor-in-Council having in the resolution published in regard to the present case stated that if the occasion seemed to require such a step a reward would be offered, it is of course open to the Government to consider whether it is desirable under existing circumstances to comply with the prayer of the memorialists.

With the appeal to the Government to issue a reward and constitute a special commission of inquiry the practical suggestions of the memorial unfortunately come to an end. The document, it is disappointing to find, while it deals at much length with the shortcomings of the Bombay police—which is stated to be "in an important sense on its trial in this case"—affords neither the authorities nor the general public any new clue which might assist in the elucidation of what is still obscure in the Rajabai Tower tragedy. Due acknowledgment is made of the recognition by his Excellency in Council of the importance and gravity of the case, and the necessity of clearing up the mystery which surrounds it, but there has been unfortunately no response to the invitation of Government that all who could throw light on the occurrences connected with the tragedy should come forward as good citizens and state what they know for the information of the Government Solicitor. At the time we supplemented this intimation with the suggestion that all good citizens should come forward and state, not only what they know, but also what they suspect, and that any committee which might be formed should after due deliberation indicate to Government the lines of inquiry which might be followed with a reasonable hope of arriving at the solution of the mystery. We pointed out that that was what the Government resolution really invited, and we earnestly recommended that the invitation should not be neglected by whatever committee might be constituted. The document which we published yesterday is a long indictment of the police, and unfortunately it is little else. There is nothing in it from beginning to end that can be helpful to the Government Solicitor, who is discouraged by the statement that though the whole conduct of the prosecution of Maneckji Asiaji is nominally in his hands, "it really depends on the police, who have discredited the existence of any crime, and have so closely identified themselves with the view based on the innocence of the accused, that it is only natural to suppose they will direct their endeavours to establishing the theory they have adopted." It is plainly hinted that the Government Solicitor will not be permitted by the police to place before the Court credible evidence that makes against the supposed theory of the innocence of the accused:—"The family of the deceased, who were represented before the Coroner, adduced evidence which was credited by a jury who heard the evidence. But they have no *locus standi* in the proceedings which have been taken in consequence of the verdict of that jury." The suggestion is clear enough. The family of the deceased having no *locus standi*, evidence which they could produce will be withheld at the trial. The petitioners place uncritical faith in the verdict of the Coroner's jury, and assume that it establishes "clearly and expressly the existence of foul play and the perpetration of a foul crime in the case, and rejects the theory of suicide and accidental fall behind which the police has taken its stand and which it has so strenuously striven to establish by all the means in its power." It is charged that the police inquiry has been altogether deficient, is incomplete in a most important direction, and has been from the first one-sided and misdirected. The withholding of the statements of the Parsee children—which if verified on the instant might have led at once to important results—is explained as due to distrust of the police, whose "inexplicable conduct" in the matter gave rise to suspicion and distrust:—"Their statements were not furnished to the police for the reason, it is believed, that the conduct of the police had given rise to a belief and suspicion that the police were not acting as they should in the course they adopted in the conduct of the inquiry. Your petitioners express no opinion whether such belief and suspicion were well or ill founded, but they submit that there are not wanting in the case indications showing the necessity of great care and caution so as to guard against a premature disclosure of evidence, however unimpeachable in itself."

We venture to say that the suspicion and distrust of which all this is the expression would never have arisen had the Government in the beginning taken the common-sense course of directing their Solicitor to assume charge of the case, and submit the evidence available in its proper proportion and perspective to the Coroner's jury. We are not wise after the event; at an early stage, and once again more urgently, we recommended that the calling of the witnesses for examination and re-examination should be entrusted to counsel or solicitor, so that the police should be relieved of the invidious duty of examining or re-examining witnesses and thus appearing to assume the responsibility for what was said or left unsaid. The advice was disregarded until near the close of the enquiry, when it was next to impossible for Mr. Frere, called in at the eleventh hour, to disentangle the relevant from the irrelevant, the reliable from the unreliable. The Coroner, who is not a lawyer, could not be expected to discharge that duty; and although he informed the jury that the evidence on certain crucial points varied from the credible to what was absolutely worthless, no attempt was made to discriminate between the two, and the winnowing has still to be effected. The memorialists, taking the verdict as their justification, for the belief that there was a crime and criminals refuse to see anything to explain the absence of further evidence of foul play but the supineness of the police. The Government are asked to appoint a commission of inquiry composed of officers of "acknowledged ability and independence, unconnected with the city, so as to be above all local feeling and influence, solely animated by the desire to get at the truth of this case." No one can suppose for a moment that the Commissioner of Police is not animated by the desire to get at the truth in this particular case as in all others. If two of his subordinates have not achieved success through committing themselves to a theory which is inadequate or impugned, he can select others and direct them to work diligently on the hypothesis of outrage and murder. The detectives who ran to earth the poisoner of the five Mahomedans, ought to have little difficulty in finding the evidence to bring home guilt in the Tower case if it exist, as for present purposes we must be willing to assume. The Coroner's jury found that one of the two deceased young women who perished on the 25th April committed suicide, that the other was murdered, and that both were the victims of outrage. It may of course be asked whether that verdict was based on evidence sufficient to support it? Of the alleged suicide of one young woman there was not even a shadow of evidence; whether the evidence that the other was murdered is conclusive has still to be decided by a competent tribunal. The fact remains, and it is an element in the case, that the Senior Presidency Magistrate considered that the evidence placed before him by the Government Solicitor established a *prima facie* case that one or other of the young women had been murdered, and committed the accused to take his trial at the present Sessions on alternative charges. If there be good ground to believe that further evidence can be secured by further inquiry, there is no reason that we can see, why the Government should not supplement the efforts of the local police. Something might be gained by employing men who would come to the task with fresh minds to take up the threads and follow them whither they may lead.

YESTERDAY, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, at the High Court, Mr. Musleh-ud-Deen Mahomed, B. A., Cambridge, made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, C.I.E., the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, left last night at 9 o'clock by the Madras mail from the Victoria Terminus for Calicut, where he proposes spending part of his privilege leave of two months. There was a large gathering of his friends and well-wishers to see him off. A large number of the establishment under his control were also present to wish him Godspeed.

SIX hundred maunds weight of locusts were destroyed in one day recently in the Kohat District, Punjab.

FOUR thousand nine hundred and seven snakes were killed in the Punjab during the quarter ending March 31st last, and rewards amounting to Rs. 603 were paid. Twenty-four persons were reported to have died from snake-bite in the three months, as against 36 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE Commissioner of the Agra Division has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for such information as will lead to the capture and conviction of one Bahadra, who took part in the Hansraj dacoity some time ago. A similar sum has also been sanctioned as a reward for such information as will lead to the arrest of one Hira Singh, who absconded after murdering Harpal Singh, Lambardar of the Mauza Gujarpur, Police Circle, Kampil, Farakhabad district.

ANOTHER man-eating tiger was shot recently at Mymensing by a Bengali Babu, a clerk in the local municipal office. A man who went to fetch some fuel from Katakhali forest had been severely mauled by it. It was shot only a few minutes after this occurrence.

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON'S African expedition appears to have proved a more serious undertaking than that enterprising lady had anticipated, owing to the unsettled state of some parts of the country. She had intended to have only fifty porters, but these refused to go without an armed force of at least seventy men. Mrs. Sheldon has therefore been obliged to have a hundred porters, seventy of whom are armed. The cable to the effect that Mrs. Sheldon has started from Kilimanjaro for Pangani on the coast seems to indicate that she has turned her face homeward.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROLONGED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

His Majesty the Emperor William, speaking at Hamburg yesterday evening, announced that the Triple Alliance had been prolonged for a further term of six years.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Preparations on a scale of great magnitude are being made for the state visit of his Majesty the Emperor William to England on Saturday next. Imposing ceremonials, extending over nine days, have been arranged, and at his Majesty's own request, a review of 20,000 volunteers will be held.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi on Sunday.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

There has been another collision on the river. While the ships Callirhoe and Indore were coming up the river the steering gear of the former parted and drifted on the other vessel, causing her considerable damage. After collision the Callirhoe went ashore, but got off at high tide without any serious damage to her hull.

The steamer Japan bound for China while proceeding down the river took the ground on a lately formed sandbank, and was grounded until flood-tide which floated her off, and sustained no damage, and put to sea without returning to the port.

THE MONSOON AT CALCUTTA.

The monsoon has now fully set in, and rain is general over Bengal.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE COOUM RIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The Government of Madras has at last finally determined to do something to improve river Cooum permanently, the details of which have not been made public.

OBJECTIONS TO CHANGES IN COURTS.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Bangalore telegraphed to the Secretary of State praying him to order the Government of India to stay the proposed changes in the local courts, and to submit to him their memorial containing detailed objections to innovations. They also wired to H. E. the Viceroy praying that a memorial might be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and changes have been postoned pending his decision.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JUNE 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay this morning. The steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday morning, the 28th Instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 29.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne, leaving Kurrachee to-day at 4 p.m., is expected here in the afternoon on Thursday, the 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½d.

The Manchester Market has been rather dearer.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	78⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	45¾

THE STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

OUR correspondent writes :—With reference to the challenging by your contemporary of my estimate of 110,000 bales as held by spinners on 25th June of last year, I have made enquiry of the best authority, short of an official deliverance of the Millowners' Association, and find that, if anything, I have probably *under*-stated the quantity by 30,000 to 40,000 bales. Further, why should not the quantity afloat be taken into account? It was, presumably, paid for, and had gone out of stock. Respecting mill consumption for the past year it would settle once for all this vexed question of stocks if the Secretary of the Millowners' Association would kindly undertake to put forth something like an official, approximate estimate.

THE PARSEE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice you state in your issue of to-day with reference to the Parsee petition to the Governor that it has been signed by "European representatives of Messrs. Ralli Brothers." This statement is not correct, and I shall feel much obliged if you kindly contradict it in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

ALEX PALLI.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	14	66	13	0	13	15	11	24
Tuesday, June 30	2	17	0	90	1	7	2	68
Total	16	83	13	90	14	22	13	92
Total fall to 30th June, 1890	30	71	31	83	36	50	22	80
Total fall to 30th June, 1889	18	11	21	96	21	30	19	79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 26th June, 1891.

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jabalpur	1	20	Nassick	1	48
Raver	0	10	Deolalee	0	87
Bhadli	1	0	Ghoti	1	50
Jalgaon	2	91	Nargaon	0	12
Sirsoli	0	93	Hoodgi	1	60
Mhasawad	1	28	Mohal	3	61
Maheji	0	51	Madha	4	29
Pachora	2	46	Barsi Road	4	10
Kasgaon	4	50	Keim	5	10
Naidongri	6	2	Jehur	7	48
Challisgaon	4	2	Pomalwari	1	8
Nandgaon	3	66	Dexal	6	33
Munmad	2	66	Lanowli	1	68
Lassalgaon	1	91	Dhond	2	82
Kerwadi	0	90	Talegaon	0	11

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

IT is pleasing to find that the *Bombay Gazette* is read in the Far West of America. I know it is, because I have had a letter from a correspondent, who resides in that extensive district. The latter asked questions upon certain points mentioned in the *Gazette*. It is the most remarkable thing about the press, that there is no telling where one may not light upon a copy of any paper you like to name. When we discover the North Pole it will be probably wrapped up warm with an old number of the "Table Talk." Men who have emigrated get their paper of their old town sent to them regularly; other men in the place get to see his copy of the paper and read it regularly, and like it, and look for it. For instance, I once lived abroad with an Inverness man, who had the *Inverness Courier* sent out to him every mail. I read that paper—even the local gossip—and got to like it and to look for it. Of late years I have not seen it, but I hope it keeps up its old reputation. Its literary articles I remember were excellent. Probably in some such way as this my western correspondent got hold of the paper.

⁂

The services rendered by provincial journals to literature are hardly at all understood by authors or by publishers. The latter continue to send blindly their books to some little London paper, of no standing and little credit, who either impudently "cuts up" the books or inadequately notices them, while they ignorantly neglect the great leaders of opinion in the country, some of which have a staff of writers quite as good as that on any of best London dailies. I am trying to get information as to the assistance given by the leading provincial papers to the cause of literature. Perhaps some of those who honour "Table Talk" by reading it may be able to send me information.

⁂

The following Romance is tendered to any young man in want of a plot for a shilling shocker, or a drama of modern times. All rights surrendered to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*. It is a tale of to-morrow afternoon, or the day after to-morrow. This is chosen as a more interesting time than either yesterday or to-day.

CHAPTER I.

He was an ardent lover of all scientific toys. He bought each one as it came out. Covering a period of twenty or thirty years, there was the microscope, the telescope, the gyroscope, the debuscope, the kaleidoscope, the photographic camera, the revolving barrel with the horses and the jockeys, and a hundred others. He used to place them on his table when they were new, and would lecture on them to an admiring audience of intelligent friends. He was one of the first who started electric bells; he was certainly the first to establish telephonic communication between his own house and the universal world; he was one of the first to have the electric light set up in his house; and he was the very first man who ever bought a phonograph, new, complete, and ready to immortalize his own wisdom. He called himself a scientific man, and certainly no man of science could be more amused and pleased than he was with each new toy. He was elderly—in fact, he was fifty-five—he was rich, and he was a bachelor.

But he was engaged to be married. The situation, so far, is not quite novel. Never mind; wait a little.

CHAPTER II.

She was in the Enchantress line—a very interesting profession it is,—and her name was Circe. She had lured many to their destruction. The jewellers of Bond Street knew her well. She inveigled golden youth into promises of marriage, and then under the terror of an action for breach of promise, she made them buy back their letters at an astonishing price, so much did she love their autographs. She was now [illegible] however, and she was conscious that at five and thirty, women, even in the Enchantress line, look quite at their freshest and best. Therefore, when she lured the elderly man of science to a proposal in writing, she quite understood that this must be a serious affair, the last of her little affairs. And this was her steadfast intention, and only an accident prevented it.

This accident, as you will hear, was due to Mr. Edison's invention. Circe, unfortunately not only was the fiancée of the elderly man of science, but she herself was in love with a youth of twenty, a man-'o-war; she was actually in love with that boy; she felt the real emotion after playing with it so long, and she gave him gifts which he converted into cash. Oh! you will find out about her kind of love in the passionate pages of—but this is not the advertising column. The situation is therefore as follows:—Elderly man of science loves Enchantress of thirty-five: Enchantress loves young man-'o-war: young man-'o-war is pleased to be loved by Enchantress, takes all her presents, is having a comfortable time, but chiefly loves himself. This is a very fine situation, although not, I confess, perfectly original. Never mind. Wait a little.

CHAPTER III.

"You will find me," Circe wrote to her lover, "in his laboratory,"—he called the place where he kept his collection of toys and machines, the laboratory. "To-morrow afternoon you must call casually, without knowing that I am to be there. Some people are coming, I believe, and we are to have tea and listen to explanation of some new and stupid machine. He says that I am so much more intelligent than most women: he says that he likes to explain things to me: he will make me scientific. When we are married, I shall have to explain things to him. Don't fail, and we will go home together."

The young man-o'-war kept the appointment. When he got there he found Circe alone. There was no one in the laboratory; not even the bottle-washer—not even the elderly man of science. In fact, both the man of science and the bottle-washer had gone to bed with influenza.

The former stayed in bed for a week. When he got up he hastened to re-visit the laboratory. There it was with its electric machine and all its lovely toys. And there—there—there was the phonograph. He took it into his arms and hugged it with sweet and pure enthusiasm for science. Alas! he little knew what was coming. Mechanically he turned the handle that set it going. To his amazement there issued forth a confused sound of voices. Presently he made them out. One was—heavens and earth!—the voice of his Circe—his artless Circe. The other was a manly voice. Whose voice? What man?

"He isn't here," said Circe. "Why, I wonder—"

"Not here? Nobody here but ourselves? Then, "my dearest. Circe . . . .' Voice hushed. Sound as of a sibilant.

"Oh! Algy. I wonder where he is——"

Then followed a duet, composed entirely of "love" and "dearest" and such like endearing words, with a sprinkling of the sibilant. The man of science listened with pallid cheek and quivering lips.

"Nothing shall make any difference, Algy. Oh! I will run away—I will poison the old fool—I will electrify him to death with his own machine. I cannot tell you how I hate and loathe him, and how I long to tear his ugly face, but I can't. I am too poor. Oh! what a dreadful thing it is that whatever we want most should cost the most? If I could only believe that he would be dead in a year, or two years, or three years, I could be easier. But he is only fifty-five, and at that age men sometimes live for years and years and years. Oh! Algy, Algy, what shall we do? He looks so strong, too, not even half a foot in the grave!"

There was more, but the man of science had heard enough. He sat down at his desk and wrote the lady a release. He would have telephoned it, but he remembered, in time, that she was not connected.

CHAPTER IV.

It is customary in civil actions, I believe, to furnish the other side with the line of defence or attack, and with copies of the documents.

The defendant's solicitors informed the other side that the lady's own statement of personal hatred, and of the sole reason why she intended to marry the defendant, and of her hopes of his speedy demise, and of her love for another man, would be the chief defence. Asked to produce the statement, they said that it was not a thing which could be written down, but that it was to the effect stated, and that it would be produced in Court. The lady laughed at the defence. She had made no statement at all; in all her letters she had assured him of her profound affection: she had had no kind of quarrel with her *fiance*: she had written nothing in the nature of such a statement: her last letters to him, and from him, were of the most ardent kind.

CHAPTER V.

Circe went into the witness-box and stood there, with downcast eyes, looking very lovely and very modest. Her beauty and modesty went straight to the hearts of the jury. The judge smiled benignantly; the counsel for the plaintiff felt that an easy victory was waiting for him. Then she began with touching timidity. She narrated the history of her engagement, and its sudden break off by her lover. She declared that she knew of no cause at all why she should be so cruelly treated without the least warning. Cross-examined: She swore that she had never stated her dislike of the man, and she persisted in her statement. Then the defendant stepped into the box. In his hand he bore a mahogany case which he placed before him. He stated that he had left in his study a new phonograph ready for the reception of whatever might be said into it; that he was compelled to go to bed with a slight attack of influenza; that on his return on recovering, he had turned on the instrument accidentally, and heard a conversation, which the thing would repeat for the information of the court! The faithful phonograph, scientific handmaid of justice, repeated thereupon the whole of the delectable conversation between Circe and young Mars. The jury, though unscientific, did not take the trouble to leave their box. This is the first Romance of the phonograph.

⁂

Once a year, about this time, there is held an Exhibition of work done by the Home Arts Association. This is a Society for the promotion of the minor arts. It has schools, chiefly conducted for nothing by ladies, where lads and girls are taught wood-carving, leather work, iron work, brass work, repousse work, embroidery, and other useful things. These schools, for the most part held in villages, can now be counted by the hundred. In some of them the spinning-wheel, set up again, is at work making the old linen, which is much more beautiful than the new. It is a society which has attracted the attention and the help of many ladies of social position and wealth. The Princess of Wales has a school at Sandringham—she herself has exhibited her own work; others of the Princesses are much interested in it. There are, indeed, many reasons why people concerned with the working classes should desire to see these schools prosper. First of all, they afford occupation for the mind and skill to the fingers. They introduce art into the cottage. Next, there is growing out of it by degrees, a new and excellent means of improving the weekly wage. Thirdly, it will be the means of improving the general standard of art all over the country. Who, for instance, will rest content with a machine-made door, when, for a little expense, he could have a door all of carved work? At last week's exhibition they showed a simple cottage door decorated in this way, so that it was positively beautiful. Let anybody who wants to know about this Society write to the Secretary of the Home Arts Association, Royal Albert Hall. It is a society that seems essentially English, yet it is of American origin. The first thing of the kind was a school opened in Philadelphia by Charles Leland, known here as Hans Breitmann. In his school he himself taught all these arts, educating others to take his place, until he was able to leave it a flourishing institution with 450 students. Boys, by means of this Philadelphia school, were lifted from the ways of the gutter to the better life; girls who were running wild about the streets were led to the way of self-respect. There is much talk and a good deal of vague talk about "doing good." People "do good," I suppose, in many different ways. To my own mind the ladies who give their time and their work to the training of boys and girls in arts, the practice of which raises the mind, gives it the sense of the beautiful, and makes people more easy in their condition as regards money, seems to me to be [illegible]

Suppose the Home Arts ideas take root and spread. Our villages will then become like those in Switzerland, where, all the winter through the people make toys. The working day comes to an end at five: the rustic is thus thrown on his own resources till bedtime: he has now no other resource than the public-house, where he must go; he cannot choose but go.

But with this second trade he will spend two or three hours every evening earning money, and happy in the practice of an art.

⁂

THE HISTORY OF A LITERARY SUCCES.

First Stage.—He is a reporter for the local paper. He begins timidly to write. He gets something original put into the journal. Old friends laugh derisively. He is advised to try for something practical—with money in it. There is saddlery now, or the chemist and druggist line.

Second Stage.—He gets something into a London magazine. And presently something more. And again something. He gets quoted and he holds up his head a bit. Also he buys a new coat. How is this? Dick seems to "catch on." Dick! nobody ever thought much of Dick. If he had been the doctor's boy, or the vicar's, or the lawyer's—but merely Dick. However, it won't last. Dick will soon write himself out. Old friends wait to see him come to grief and starvation.

Third Stage.—He has become distinctly popular. He has left his native village and gone to London. Old friends wonder what the world can possibly see in Dick. Every now and then there appears a hostile criticism. This invariably reaches his native village somehow and is read with the keenest joy. Dick will be crushed by this. Strange! It doesn't seem to hurt him. Dick goes on just as if the nasty one had not been delivered straight in his face. Some men, say the old friends, have impudence enough for anything. Dick, too! why, his uncle had a shop in the market town, and he began as a reporter on a local paper! Dick! Why, nobody ever called him anything but Dick; not young Mr. Richard? plain Dick! Well, such kind of success doesn't last.

Fourth Stage.—Dick has become an acknowledged leader in the world of letter. Old friends at last recognise the fact. They are proud of him. They all claim to have been his dearest and most intimate friend. If anyone mentions his name, they say, "Ah! There was always something out of the common about Dick—I call him Dick, because he was my closest friend and schoolfellow—something very uncommon about Dick. For my own part, I always prophesied that Dick would do something big before he finished."

Last Stage.—He dies. Biographer goes to native village for early reminiscences. Old friends profoundly affected. All eager for a few words apart. "My dear Sir, it is right that you should know that poor Dick—I call him Dick, because he was my oldest and closest friend—met with nothing but discouragement and humiliation here. It was I alone who enabled him to leave the place. I alone who encouraged him. I alone who gave him his first shove up. I wanted no gratitude for it. I rejoice in having done it. But as you are writing his life——"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 29.

10 p.m. .. .. 79·9

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

6 a.m. .. .. 80·6
10 a.m. .. .. 79·7
2 p.m. .. .. 82·2
4 p.m. .. .. 80·7

CAPTAIN LINDSAY ANDERSON'S account of his "Cruise in an Opium Clipper" (Chapman and Hall) comes out with some appropriateness at the present time, just after we have been treated to an edifying Parliamentary debate on the opium traffic. On the beginnings of that traffic, Captain Anderson's narrative, dealing with events of thirty years ago, throws considerable light. As he says, "the opium trade and its clippers were the advanced guard that paved the way for commerce in China, which brought in its train the missionary, although he came to denounce what he styled such immoral traffic." On board one of these clippers in the year 1859, Captain Anderson had a succession of adventures, sometimes of a very exciting sort, and related by him with as much circumstantiality as verve.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

THE monsoon is not moving up-country with that rapidity it gave promise of when the rain burst over Bombay on Saturday night; still, its progress is considered satisfactory, and gives every promise of reaching in a few days those northern parts of the Presidency where the people have been suffering so severely from want of water, and where agriculturists have been waiting anxiously for rain to commence sowing operations. The average rate of travel for the south-west monsoon is supposed to be forty miles in twenty-four hours, but in sixteen hours, namely, between eight o'clock on Saturday night and noon on Sunday it travelled as far as Bulsar, a distance of a hundred and twenty-five miles, which was fully three times its usual rate of speed. There, however, it seems to have slowed down to its usual rate of speed, for on Monday, we learn, the rain reached Surat, forty-two miles further on, and continued falling heavily there all yesterday. On Sunday, as we stated in Monday's issue, the approach of rain began to show itself at Broach, and during the day as much as 1 inch 7 cents fell. It then held off, although the clouds continued gathering denser and denser, until yesterday morning, at three o'clock, the rain began in earnest, and in three hours 2 inches 56 cents were registered. Then it stopped for a time, but recommenced falling later in the day, and between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon it was still raining.

It is very probable that Baroda will be visited by a good fall to-day. The clouds appeared banking themselves up there all yesterday morning, and in the afternoon rain began falling slightly.

In the south the conditions are very peculiar. In Belgaum and Karwar about two inches of rain were registered during Monday night up till eight o'clock yesterday morning; but in Poona not a drop fell up till mid-day yesterday, and on the Ghauts there were only slight local showers. It is evident, however, there will be rain in Poona soon. The clouds appeared a little heavier yesterday than on Monday, while the barometer was falling, though very slowly. The conditions would thus indicate that when rain does begin to fall in Poona it will last for some time. At Karjat and Kallian it rained heavily yesterday, all the way, in fact, between Karjat and Bombay.

In Bombay the sky is overcast, with occasional downpours. But the wind is weak, and at times dies away into a calm which is oppressive.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

CHARLES WILSON, on bail, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, between Igatpoori and Bhosawal, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, to answer a charge of the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Begum Jan, a dancing girl, who reported its loss to the railway police at the Victoria Terminus after arriving by train from Julgaum. Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, prosecuted on behalf of the Company and Mr. De Souza defended.

Samuel Webber, station-master on the G. I. P. Railway at Igatpuri, was called and said that on the 5th of April, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he received the watch with a memo. from the Guard Wilson. The memo. stated that the watch had been found in a break-van and asked witness to acknowledge the receipt of it. Witness was very busy at the time, and did not make out a special receipt for it, but merely wrote across it "received." After signing it witness returned it with accused's servant. On May 1 the railway Chief Constable came to witness, accompanied by the accused and asked him if he had the watch. Witness opened a drawer and gave it to the Chief Constable, who gave him certain information regarding it.

Examined by Inspector Jefferies, witness said it was the duty of [illegible] arriving at the terminal station [illegible] the station-master on duty. The accused arrived from Nandgaum on the 25th with his train.

Cross-examined: Witness said he was not on duty when the accused arrived on the 24th with his train. It was the accused's duty to hand over the watch to witness. Barring the delay accused did act according to his duty in handing over the watch which remained with witness from April 25 to May 1. Witness knew accused for about two years as a thorough honest young man. It was not strange the accused sought repose after [illegible] 195 miles from Bhosawal.

Gungadhur [illegible], a clerk in the Traffic Superintendent's Office at Bhosawal, deposed to checking the journal of No. 11 down of April 24, received on the 27th, and signed by C. Wilson. Witness said there was no certain time for sending these guards' journals. The duty of the guard was to give the journal to the station-master on duty at the terminal station; but sometimes the guard did not find time to do this.

Cross-examined, witness said, sometimes he received journals later than this, even 15 or 20 days later. There was heavy traffic this year, and the guards were sometimes unusually hard worked.

Ragoonath Succaram, Chief Constable at Bhosawal, deposed to receiving correspondence from the Chief Constable at Bombay about the watch on April 24. Witness then proceeded to Julgaum, and made enquiries of the luggage clerk. Witness next proceeded to Bhosawal. In witness's presence the luggage clerk questioned the second guard of the Jubbulpore Up-Mail on April 24, and he showed him a guard's book.

Cross-examined, witness said, he received the correspondence from Bombay on April 24 and proceeded to Julgaum, where he arrived the same evening.

Shaik Nunoo Baban, Chief Constable at Igatpoori, spoke to receiving some correspondence from an inspector at Bhosawal. In consequence the Guard Wilson was questioned and taken to the station-master, who handed over the watch to witness. Cross-examined, witness said he did not search the accused's house.

The accused, in making his defence, said that on the arrival of his train at Julgaum the luggage clerk told him there were a box and some bedding for Bombay. On accused examining the box at the Julgaum station he found the box open, and he then told the luggage clerk about it. The clerk then went to the passenger for the key. On receiving it the clerk offered it to accused who refused to take it, since he told the clerk to lock the box, and to hand the key to the passenger. Then the train started and as the rear-brake came up to the accused the luggage clerk handed him the key saying, "Give it to the passenger at the next station." As there was no platform at Sissoli accused said he did not get out but waited till he came to Maigee. After taking some luggage out at Maigee accused went and handed the key to the sepoy, seated next to the passenger. As the train came to Asvalley accused commenced sorting the Bombay district letters for the Bombay guard, when he found the watch. The train then arrived at Igatpoori and accused handed over everything correct to the Bombay Guard. Accused then looked in the train for the passenger to come and examine her box; but she could not be found. After working the train from Bhosawal to Igatpoori accused said he was very tired. And on arriving at Igatpoori he looked for the station-master, but could not find him. He then went home and went to sleep; and got up late in the evening. Accused went again on to the platform in the evening but could not find the station-master as he was in the yard. On April 24 accused worked 11 Down Goods to Nandgaum, in which he reported finding a watch in one of the pigeon-holes while sorting out the Bombay District letters. The watch was handed to the station-master at Igatpoori on April 25. This delay was caused by waiting for orders from the District Superintendent as to the disposal of the watch. The police came about the 1st or 2nd of May and asked accused about a Roskopf watch, which accused told them he had handed to the station-master on the 25th of April. An entry of it was made in the accused's journal. The watch was then handed to the police by the station-master at Igatpoori in accused's presence.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that in considering over the evidence he did not think it sufficiently strong to justify him in framing a charge against the accused by putting him on his trial. No doubt the accused appeared to have acted irregularly in the delay after finding the watch in not making it over to the railway authorities at once, and that, no doubt, had raised suspicion against him. The accused must be discharged. In the Magistrate's opinion the watch belonged to the complainant to whom it must be made over.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—An order from the Lisbon Minister has been published in the *Goa Bolletim*, by which it appears the stamp tax has been doubled.

THE Bulgarian Government invites tenders for the minting of a national silver coinage.

PROPOSED BETTERMENT ACT FOR BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon—Mr. George Cotton, President, in the chair—for the purpose of discussing the motion proposed by Mr. Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, at the last meeting, namely :—"That in order effectually to improve the City of Bombay, it is necessary to have a Betterment Act on the lines of the Act now in force in Massachusett, in the United States of America, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to communicate with the Government of Bombay in order to secure the necessary legislation on the subject." There were also present :—Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Suroff, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, S. A. Nathan, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said his object in bringing forward that motion was threefold: first, for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City of Bombay; second, for an improved means of communication; and, thirdly, for the improvement of the general appearance of the city. There could be no doubt that the city did need very great improvement; and he felt sure if the betterment system was adopted in Bombay as in America, it would improve the sanitation of the city and make it more healthy. It would also bring about a better means of communication than they had at present, and at the same time improve very considerably the appearance of the city. There could be no doubt that the healthiness of the city was due to two reasons, namely, that it was a comparatively new city, and that their situation was such that the sea breezes passed over the city almost every hour of the day and night. But although they were so well situated the sea-breezes were not utilised as they ought to be. On the contrary the city was built in such a way as to shut out a good part of the sea breeze. Let them take, for instance, that part of the Queen's Road from the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple to the Marine Lines. He selected that, as it was a place which he supposed was known to all present. There was an opening at each end; but he submitted there ought to be three cross-roads; but instead they had a wall which kept out all the seabreeze. They could well imagine the effect the three cross-roads there would have on the sanitation and communication in the city. If they constructed three cross-roads from the Queen's Road leading into the town, they would relieve the congested traffic of the Market and the Chuckla, and the sea breeze would sweep directly through the town from west to east. He thought it was impossible to exaggerate the effect of that improvement on the health of the people, and especially of those who lived in the eastern portion of the town. The question, of course, was, how were all those improvements to be carried out in the wholesale way he had suggested, and which they would see were very desirable? Let them look at what they had been doing for the last twenty years. They had set apart certain moneys for street improvements, and they had gone about the work in this fashion. Suppose a man took down a house, they insisted on set-backs, with the result that they had most irregular streets with some houses protruding and some receding. Another effect of that system was that they could not take up a whole street and improve it at once, for they had not got funds enough, as they had to pay for every bit of land they took. The fact was they were improving the frontages of houses for private owners at the expense of the Municipality. That was not fair. They knew it was only some portions which required improvement, but the effect of twenty years' improvement under this system was almost *nil*. They could not point to a street which had been improved in the way it ought to have been, and that was a sufficient condemnation of the system in existence now. What system then could they adopt with better results? He submitted ment now in better system than that of the better- system was a very sound one, and [illegible] principle the might be difficulties in its application to particular localities, and in ascertaining the amount of [illegible] ment, these difficulties need not stand in the way of betterment. The principle of betterment in Massachusett was that where private owners derived benefits from the improvements, they should pay in part for the construction. Suppose, for instance, the annual value of a house was Rs. 1,000, and supposing the Municipality constructed a new road, and pulled down the houses surrounding it; and supposing the value thereby increased to Rs. 2,000, in that case they would have betterment, and they could call upon the owner to pay towards the cost of the work a portion of the increment he had got—that was the increment of Rs. 1,000 a year—which increment the owner had got not from anything he had done himself, but at the public expense. There was nothing unjust in that. On the contrary it was but just he should be called upon to pay up a part of the increment he had got from nothing. Supposing he were called upon to pay 50 per cent.—he did not think more than 50 per cent. had been demanded yet—he would yet be in a better position than he was before. The [illegible] of such a scheme was, no doubt, fraught [illegible] many difficulties, but they could, he submitted, be overcome, and if it succeeded in America—the whole town of Boston having been improved by this system—he thought, with care, the same might be accomplished in Bombay. Of course, as he said, the whole difficulty lay in the application; but if they made it on lines under which similar acts had been worked in America, and as he believed in France, house-owners, he thought, need not be alarmed at all, as it was a betterment for them even after paying the cost of the works. He did not think that everybody would agree to that principle, and he knew as a matter of fact that in England there might be a great deal of opposition to its introduction, for it had not yet been fully recognised in England. The opposition came from a section of political economists who held that it was unjust to take away what they called the unearned increment. It was a very large question, and he did not wish to enter into it in that particular case, but there was no injustice whatever in taking a part of the unearned increment from the house-owners, which would most certainly be unearned increment for them. The rest of the opposition came from the professional engineers and surveyors. At a dinner in London recently, he believed one of the toasts was that the Land-owners' Consolidation Act might never be amended. That was how the matter stood in London, with the house-owners at least. He did not think, however, the professional interest was so strong in Bombay as in England; therefore they did not require to calculate on any serious opposition from their professional engineers and surveyors. If they did not go in for this Betterment Act, two hundred years, in the way they were working at present, would not be sufficient to improve Bombay as it should be improved. To complete it they would require to raise a large loan, and considering the extent to which they had already made use of their borrowing powers, he did not think the Corporation would entertain any application to raise a large loan for the purpose of improving the streets. It might be said that in England the principle had not been recognised, but although that might be the case in so far as it was understood in America, a betterment system very much like it, had been in existence in England for centuries past.

The President pointed out that although Mr. D. E. Wacha was not present, the motion had already been seconded by him.

Dr. Viegas said he deprecated the hasty settlement of a question of such importance and magnitude as that under discussion. The matter should be most fully and carefully considered before they took action on it. He entirely agreed with Mr. Taleyarkhan that Bombay stood in need of being improved as far as its streets and roads were concerned, but at the same time the remedy which Mr. Taleyarkhan advocated was one which was not fitted to the needs of the city. In his opinion no improvement should be in advance of the times, and he thought the Corporation would agree with him when he said that the improvement suggested by the mover came distinctly within that category. He did not think it would be acceptable to the public, on whom it would press heavily and unequally. Although the Act was in force in America, that was no argument in favour of its adoption here, and he thought a measure which had not been adopted in the United Kingdom was not the sort of measure necessary for the City of Bombay, however much improvement might be necessary. Again, he would ask them to remember that the taxes imposed on the rate-payers of the city had already reached their maximum; or perhaps he ought rather to say that they had reached the maximum of the rate-payers' pockets, and to his mind the introduction of a Betterment Act would tend to increase the already heavy burden borne by the rate-payers. Instead of increasing taxation, the time, in his opinion, had come for a remission of some of that taxation. Furthermore it would clearly be an injustice to bring into operation the Act now when the rate-payers of the different wards had contributed towards improvements which had already been made, and when they understood that other improvements would be made out of the general municipal fund. To introduce the Act now would be to defraud the rate-payers of what was justly due to them and to mulct them for improvements to which they were fully entitled, for he thought they would find that the improvements to which the different wards of the city had contributed had only so far been carried out in the fashionable quarters; and now when the time had come for the improvement of what he might call the "slums" or those congested parts of the town where the people had to breathe the breath of their neighbours, it would be manifestly unjust to call on them to pay for their own improvements. The Rate-payers' Association, which he regretted to say was doing nothing in those matters, should take action about the subject under discussion.

(Cries of "The Association's dead," and laughter.)

Dr. Viegas: I am sorry to hear it. (Laughter.)

Continuing his remarks, Dr. Viegas said, although the proposer assured them that the passing of the proposition would only commit them as far as the question of principle was concerned, he (Dr. Viegas) pointed out that the motion distinctly recognized the necessity of having a Betterment Act for Bombay, and authorized an application to Government for the necessary legislation on the subject. He had at one time an idea to move that the Commissioner should be asked to report on the question, but on second thoughts he had decided that even that course was inadvisable. In conclusion, he declared that if they passed the motion they would be doing a rash act, and stated he should vote against it.

No other member spoke on the subject.

Mr. Taleyarkhan then replied. He repudiated Dr. Viegas' assertion that the introduction of the Act would lead to further taxation. He had been very careful to state that the taxation would only be justifiable if and when it was shown that the value of a particular property had been enhanced by certain public works constructed at public expense. He ridiculed the idea that the Act should not be brought into force in Bombay simply because it was an American institution, and pointed out that there were many very good institutions in America which had not yet been adopted in England. England was an old country, and there were vested interests there which often stood in the way of very necessary improvement. Indeed, nearly all over the world there were vested interests which always came in the way of very necessary improvements, especially when they were for the good of the masses. Were they, he asked, to be guided by the rule that whatever had not been introduced in England, should not be introduced in Bombay? Every question should be considered on its own merits, and he ventured to say that if they examined his proposition on its merits, it was impossible for them to say that it would do any injury. As to the statement by Dr. Viegas that now that the fashionable parts of the city had been improved at the cost of the general public, it was unfair that the inhabitants of the less fashionable quarters should be called upon to bear the cost of their own improvements, he observed that the improvements which had been effected were very small, and were in very slight proportion to the improvements necessary. The system on which they had been working must be condemned, because it had not produced fruit, and therefore he thought the Corporation should adopt the motion he had proposed, which would facilitate the improvements so much needed in the city.

The President then put the motion to the meeting, and it was rejected, only three members voting for it, while ten voted against it.

The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on June 9 at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., under the presidency of Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P.

In moving the adoption of the report (an outline of which was given in our last issue) the chairman remarked that it almost spoke for itself. The interim dividend which the directors declared that day was precisely the same as that declared at the same time last year, and in treating the question of interim dividends they were following exactly the same conserva-[illegible] conversion of the remainder into preferred and deferred stock. For many years they paid an interim dividend upon £2,900,000, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the amount thus paid was almost exactly identical and equivalent to the amount which the directors now declared upon the reduced capital of £2,320,000—5 per cent. on the preferred stock and 7 per cent. on the deferred stock—leaving, therefore, to the annual meeting the prospect, which he trusted might prove to be a real and true one, of being able to pay a higher dividend on the deferred stock at the close of the financial year. It was impossible for him to prophesy or foresee what the result of the year's operations would be, but, taking his stand on the facts of which he was in the possession with regard to the work of the company for the six months ending on the 31st of March, he was able to convey to the proprietors in general terms some idea of the future prospects of the company. The comparisons which the operations of the present year had to submit to must be made with years of excellent good fortune, 1889 and 1890, when the directors declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 5 per cent., and on the deferred stock of 13 per cent., in addition to carrying forward to the insurance fund a sum of £85,000, and bringing that up to half a million sterling. He was bound frankly to tell them that, so far as the accounts for the first six months of the present financial year went, they did not compare favourably with the highly prosperous years which had preceded it. At the same time there were certain features of a satisfactory kind. It was, in the first place, highly satisfactory to find that the company had maintained and even increased its passenger revenue beyond the amount of the revenue in the very prosperous years with which he was making the comparison. On the other hand, they had suffered very much, and were at that moment continuing to suffer, from the very large deficit in their outward freight account, which was not absolutely on account of the actual falling off in cargoes during the six months, although there had been a real and actual falling of in that direction, but in consequence of the considerable decline which had taken place in the rates. In the sixs month the revenue of the company in outward freight from the Port of London alone had diminished by nearly £40,000—between £35,000 and £40,000—and this was not due so much to their carrying less as to the fact of the enormous competition and the very low rates to which they had been exposed. It was not necessary to enter into a long explanation as to the causes which led to this state of things, because the facts spoke too eloquently, and it was undoubtedly the fall in exchange during the last six months, and sudden decline in the great rise which had taken place in silver, which had seriously affected the export trade to the East, while at the same time the financial conditions of trade generally had been by no means such as to encourage speculation to any extent. The prominent feature in connection with the drop in the business was that within the last four years the shipping tonnage of this country had been added to by no less an amount than 3,000,000 tons of shipping, nearly all steam shipping. On that account, for a time at least, and until the thing found its level from the expansion of trade, they had entered upon a new and keen era of competition. He was bound candidly to state that in other respects the expenditure for the six months had been augmented by causes over which neither the director nor the proprietors could have any control whatever. For example, the expenditure on coals had been greatly accentuated, and would have been still more so but for the fact that it had been to a large extent modified by the lower freights at which the directors had been able to lay down a considerable portion of their supplies in the Mediterranean and the East. Then, again, the company had had the disadvantage of encountering numerous labour disputes in this country and in other parts of the world. Notably they had had a most serious labour dispute in Australia, which lasted many weeks, if not months, and which had, of course, left indelible traces in the accounts of the company in those ports for the time during which it existed. Then, too, the company had the disadvantage to encounter of having to write off on the present occasion the value of two vessels which they had lost. Happily, owing to the excellent system of precaution which the proprietors had enabled the board to take in dealing with matters of this kind in times past, notwithstanding the fact that one of these vessels was a new vessel, the amount which the directors would have to write off for the two ships would not exceed £70,000. Under the circumstances to which he was referring, the proprietors would easily understand him when he said that the net results of the half-year did not compare favourably with the net results of the prosperous year which preceded it. He was bound, however, to tell them having no figures to place before them, that although the half-year did not compare favourably with the preceding period, yet on its own merits, and especially taking the different circumstances into account, the half year ending March 31, 1891, was not, according to the directors' view of the matter, an unfavourable half-year at all, and if they were able to maintain their position at the end of September relatively and comparatively as well as they had at the end of March, they would, he believed, be happily enabled to pay a considerable addition to the dividend which they now declared upon the deferred stock, notwithstanding the fact of their having to make provision, in part, at all events, for the two ships which had been lost. Referring to the prospects which, he said, lay before the company, so far as it was possible to diagnose them in a business so varied and attended with so many uncertainties, as theirs was, he said he must commence by stating that, so far as he could see, the disadvantages in the export business to which he had referred, and which had cost the company a loss of nearly £40,000 of its London revenue during the last six months, were not mitigated at the present time, and he doubted very much whether they would be during the present year. The scramble for outward freight was so great that he should be wrong if he were to lead them to believe that they could do otherwise than anticipate a considerable drawback in the revenue from that account during the present year. On the other hand, he ventured to assume that the passenger traffic would be maintained and, he hoped, slightly increased. There was, too, this fact in view, which was certainly encouraging to some extent in viewing the prospect which lay before them, that the export trade from India had probably never been so large as it had been recently and was at that moment. Owing partly to the splendid harvests which had obtained throughout India both in cereals and in cotton, owing to a certain extent to the fall in exchange which he had mentioned as militating against their outward trade, and owing also, to a certain extent, to the imminent deficiency in the harvests in southern Europe, the export trade in the East was in an overflowing condition for the time being, and the directors trusted that freights from there would show a very considerable increase over what they were some months ago. How far this state of things would be maintained during the currency of the present financial year it was impossible for him to foresee, but he ventured to hope that the export trade from the East would to a considerable extent, if not altogether, compensate them for the deficiency which they had had to contend with in regard to their outward traffic. If this were so, they would maintain the financial position which they held on March 31. Sir Tomas Sutherland proceeded to allude to the loss of the two vessels to which he had referred, and after stating that the company had entered upon somewhat extensive shipbuilding contracts during the last half-year, and had ordered 35,000 tons of shipping, he concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. W. F. De Salis seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The proposals of the directors in regard to dividend were then put to the meeting and adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The East Indian Railway Company recommend a dividend of 8s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year, making a total return of guaranteed interest and dividend for 1890 of £5 6s. per cent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1890, states that the gross receipts amounted to £1,400,818; the expenditure charged in the account amounted to £825,745, leaving [illegible] profit of £575,073, the ratio of expenditure to receipts being 58·95 per cent. as against 59·51 per cent. in 1889. The balance of net revenue has been transferred to Government towards meeting the guaranteed interest of the half-year.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The report of the directors for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1890, states that the gross receipts were Rs. 13,83,055, and the expenditure Rs. 11,98,978, leaving a balance of net earnings amounting to Rs. 1,84,077. The net earnings have been paid over to the Government in accordance with the provisions of the contract. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 86·69, compared with 85·23 in the corresponding half-year of 1889.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST.

The report of the Indian and General Investment Trust (Limited) to April 30 states that the directors re 1891, on £175,400 five per cent. cumulative preferred stock and on £99,600 deferred stock at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The sixteenth report of the directors for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1890, states that the working agreement with the Eastern Bengal State Railway referred to in the last report has now been finally settled. The gross receipts were equal to £23,677, against £26,525, and the working expenses £15,632 against £16,262. The directors recommend a dividend of 8s. per cent. subject to income-tax, in addition to the guaranteed interest, leaving £143 to be carried forward, and making the rate of dividend for the whole calendar year £4 8s. per cent.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The ninth general meeting of the above company was held on June 9 at the offices, Gresham House. Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P. (chairman) in moving the adoption of the report, said they had estimated that their gross earnings for the half-year ending on June 30 might amount to twenty lakhs of rupees, but they had received a telegram stating that up to the end of May the amount was twenty-five lakhs, and a telegram received from Mr. Wynne that morning informed them that their gross returns for the half-year would amount to twenty-eight lakhs. The directors had under consideration the question of branch lines. Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens seconded the motion, which was adopted. A resolution was afterwards passed approving the acceptance of the proposal of the Secretary of State in Council of India for the construction by the company, as part of its undertaking, of a branch line of railway from the company's Sambalpur-road station to the town of Sambalpur.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors for the half-year ended December 31 states that on the company's line the gross revenue calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, was £467,145 against £493,472, the expenses £229,155 against £245,867, and the percentage of expenses to receipts 49·06 against 49·82. The available balance represents Rs. 93,813. For the corresponding period of 1889 the available balance was Rs. 1,47,723. On the State lines (Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera) the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 75,75,614, as against Rs. 84,04,259; the expenditure to Rs. 42,29,754, being 55·83 per cent. of the earnings, as compared with Rs. 41,69,782, or 49·62 per cent. The net amount available is Rs. 42,358, as against Rs. 2,14,022 for the corresponding period of 1889. The directors recommend a dividend in July of 4s. per £100 on the consolidated stock making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year of £2 14s. per cent., as against £2 15s. in July last and the same in July, 1889.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The report of this company to December 31 states that the capital expenditure during the half-year amounted to £11,995, of which £9,703 represents the cost of additional vehicles. The gross earnings were Rs. 11,93,471, against Rs. 11,72,575, and the net revenue, after providing for special renewals, Rs. 4,57,721, against Rs. 3,44,397. The usual resolution sanctioning the payment in due course to the members of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital stock for the half-year ending June 30, 1891, will be submitted to the meeting.

A HAND-BOOK to the examinations for the promotion of non-commissioned officers, by Captain du Moulin and Captain Reay, has just been issued, and seems to serve an excellent purpose. It is a work of some 500 pages, and is on the lines of the well-known guides to promotion written by Colonel Bannatyne, for the use of officers. The whole of the duties necessary for non-commissioned officers of cavalry, Royal Artillery, and infantry, are combined in the one volume; and questions have been compiled on every important detail of the work of the different branches of the service. The book has special reference to the conditions of service in India, which vary materially in some respects from those which obtain in England. Several illustrations of the magazine rifle are given; and the mechanism of that weapon is explained, to the extent necessary to be known by candidates for promotion. Altogether the volume is an admirable one, and we can commend it to all those soldiers who take an interest in their profession.

"Joy hath often a great share in a little house." No matter how humble the home, it can be made brighter with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury:—

A MARRIAGE UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Purshotum Dewjee and Motiram Tulseydas were charged with cheating by personation, in having represented to Arjoon Bhanjee, on the 2nd January last, that a girl named Rattai, whom Arjoon was to marry, was of the Lohana caste, thereby inducing Arjoon to marry the girl, who was afterwards found to belong to the Sootar, another caste. The accused were also charged with cheating by dishonestly having obtained the sum of Rs. 800 from the prosecutor, and also with abetting each other in the commission of that offence. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the first accused; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the second accused.

The examination of Arjoon Bhanjee, the prosecutor, having been completed, Rattai or Rutton, the girl whom he had married under false pretences, was next called and corroborated the story told for the prosecution. She stated that the second prisoner at first undertook to get her married to a Bunnia, afterwards to a Brahmin; and eventually got her married to the prosecutor, to whom he represented that she was a member of the Lohana caste, which she was not. The second prisoner at first demanded Rs. 1,000 for his trouble, but was finally induced to accept Rs. 800. The three accomplices of the prisoners, who had not been arrested, falsely represented themselves to be her brother and maternal and paternal uncles respectively. They were no relations of hers. The auspicious day for the marriage having been fixed by the astrologers at a distant date, witness was sent to Damaun for a few days. The marriage ceremony was performed at Mahim on her return to Bombay, at which the second prisoner officiated as priest on her behalf. After the ceremony the prosecutor paid the second prisoner Rs. 800.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness stated she had no wish to cheat anybody. It was the second prisoner who aimed at cheating.

You wanted to marry a man of any caste, and whatever his caste was, you were ready to tell as many lies as were necessary for the purpose?—I was tutored by the prisoners, and agreed to say what they told me.

You went to Damaun with Velbai, and you told her on all occasions that you were a Lohana?—Yes.

And that you were an unmarried girl?—Yes.

The man in whose house you stayed at Damaun belonged to the Sootar caste?—Yes.

He was a member of your caste?—Yes.

Only one Bunnia was brought to you for marriage?—Yes.

And only one Brahmin and only one Lohana?—Yes. I did say in the police court that the first prisoner represented that I was a Lohana. I mentioned the names of both the prisoners.

Where do you live now?—In Girgaum.

With a woman?—No, with one Abba.

Do you live alone?—No; I live with Abba's aunt. The prosecutor does not come to visit me there.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, witness admitted that the prosecutor told her that if she gave evidence in the police court as he told her, the summons against her would be withdrawn. She was afterwards discharged, and was called as a witness in the police court.

To the Court: When coming to Bombay from my native country, I did not intend that I would say I was a member of the caste to which the man intending to marry me belonged. Mooljee brought me here for the purpose of getting me betrothed.

Another witness, named Pudamsey Mooljee, was examined as to the antecedents of the second prisoner. Witness said the prisoner some time ago got him married to a widow, who remained with him in his house for three days, but on the fourth day ran away to prisoner's house and remained there. (A laugh.) He went crying to the prisoner and begged him to return him his wife (laughter); but he demanded more money before he would do so. (Renewed laughter.) Up to this time witness had not been able to recover his wife. (Laughter again.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta: I was not very angry with the prisoner. I still entertain regard for him.

Mr. Mehta: Regard because he took away your wife from you?

Witness: What was the good of my being angry with him, even though [illegible], and there was no use (Laughing angry. On the contrary, I often went to him begging him to restore my wife to me. (Laughter.)

Did not your wife leave you because you gave her a brass instead of a gold ornament as a wedding gift?—No; the ornament I gave her was a golden one.

Did you not buy a brass *mohun-malla* (*i. e.*, a neck ornament) for her for Rs. 7?—No; I never gave her a brass ornament. On the third day after the marriage, suspecting that she did not belong to my caste, I took away my ornaments from her, and therefore the false accusation is made that the ornaments were not of gold.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the first prisoner, in answer to the Court, said: The prosecutor made personal enquiries regarding the girl and her caste, and then asked me to accompany him. I have never cheated anybody, and all the members of my caste know me as an honest and respectable man. All the arrangements regarding the marriage were made by the second prisoner, the prosecutor, and Velbai. The second prisoner, in answer to the Court, said that the prosecutor married the girl after making personal inquiries in the matter, and it was a false charge he was now making.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury for the defence of the first prisoner, said the prosecution had failed to bring home to his client the charge laid against him in the indictment. In answer to the Court, his client had distinctly explained that, although he had something to do with the prosecutor's marriage; he had not been a party to any misrepresentation, that he did not in the least degree recommend the girl for marriage; never said that she belonged to the Lohana caste; and that the prosecutor made personal enquiries before the marriage was solemnised. The prisoner, at the prosecutor's request, rendered him certain assistance in connection with the marriage; but the learned counsel, on his behalf, emphatically denied that he ever resorted to the slightest misrepresentation to commend the girl for marriage with prosecutor.

Mr. Mehta, in speaking on behalf of the second prisoner, asked the attention of the jury to two points in the case which he said were of the utmost importance:—1. Whether the prosecutor entered into this marriage on the representations of the second prisoner. 2. Whether the alleged false representations made to the prosecutor were false to the knowledge of the second prisoner. 3. The evidence in the case was confined to conversations which were generally apt to mislead, and it was very important to ascertain and fix the exact expressions made use of by different persons. This case afforded an illustration of how important it was to weigh well the expressions used in conversation, and how dangerous it was to rely upon expressions loosely used. The learned counsel made most of the circumstances mentioned in the evidence, which told in favour of his client, pointing out what he considered to be material discrepancies in the evidence adduced by the prosecution. It appeared that the Rs. 800 were deposited in the first instance as a deposit with the second prisoner, whom the prosecutor trusted as a respectable man: but the learned counsel urged that there was not a particle of evidence to show that any of the money went as a portion of the plunder to his client, the second accused.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that, in order to prove their case, it was necessary for the prosecution to prove that the girl was not a Lohana girl, and that when she was represented to belong to that caste, to show that the prisoners knew that statement to be untrue. Under the circumstances, the jury had to consider whether the prisoners at that time knew that the girl was not a Lohana—in other words, whether they had entered into a conspiracy with the girl's supposed relatives. The first prisoner, in answer to the Court, had alleged that he did not know that the girl was a member of another caste; and from portions of the evidence, there did not appear to his lordship to be anything to disprove his statement, as the girl was living in Bombay in the house of one Mooljee, a member of the Lohana caste. It was to be borne in mind that the second prisoner was alleged to have said he was the girl's priest. If he had said so, he would naturally know something about her. On the previous day, Rattai had publicly stated that another man was her priest, and in the face of this, it was not likely that the second prisoner would have made the statement imputed to him. The real question was whether the prisoners knew before the marriage took place that the girl did not belong to the Lohana caste, or whether they were in conspiracy with the girl's supposed relatives when they made to the prosecutor the representation that she was a Lohana.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty for both prisoners, by a majority of seven to two.

His lordship remarked that he did not think anything would be gained by having the prisoners re-tried before another jury. They were, therefore, discharged; and the Court adjourned until this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE capacity in which Major Vincent goes to Rampur is as president of the State Council in the place of Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, who retires. It hardly needs to be said that if so exceptionally strong a man as the late General Azim-ud-din could not maintain his ground against the violence and hostility of the disorderly parties in the State, no native minister from outside would have a chance of success. The Government of the Central Provinces, therefore, has wisely judged that the Council requires at its head the support and strength of a British officer.

HOWEVER corrupt may be the administrative system of Turkey, the Sultan by hook or by crook continues to keep his army fairly efficient. In a very short time 600,000 repeating rifles will be in the hands of the infantry, or in the magazines, in place of the old Martinis and Remingtons. The artillery possesses some of the finest batteries of Krupp guns in Europe; and forty-nine regiments of horse, mostly raised in Asiatic Turkey, have been added to the cavalry. Many of the recent improvements introduced into the Turkish army are due to the initiation of Major Von der Goltz, the well-known author of "The Armed Nation," and now in the Sultan's service. The Turkish fleet, too, has of late been considerably reinforced.

IT has now been ascertained (the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) that 13,000,000 lires of the St. Peter's Pence Fund were lost by the bad investments made by the recent managers of the fund.

A SEVERE earthquake was felt in Northern Italy on Sunday morning (June 7), by which three-fourths of the houses of Tregnago and Badia Calavena were rendered uninhabitable, and few persons killed. The following day lava began to flow from the new crater of Versuvius, which continues to vomit lava into the Atrio del Cavallo, the plain encircling the volcano cone.

WHY is Ibsen popular with actors? In two articles in the *New Review* we find two directly contradictory answers to the question. Ibsen, says Mr. Henry James, is sure to "remain immensely dear to the actor and actress," because he is difficult. "He cuts them out work to which the artistic nature in them joyously responds—work difficult and interesting, full of stuff and opportunity. The opportunity that he gives them is almost always to do the deep and delicate thing—the sort of chance that, in proportion as they are intelligent, they are most on the look-out for. He asks them to paint with a fine brush" &c., &c. Miss Ellen Terry agrees with Mr. James that Ibsen is "attractive to actors and actresses"; but she gives the opposite explanation: he is attractive because he is easy. Ibsen, she says, "is so extraordinarily easy to act. For instance, how much easier it is to ask *naturally* for a dirty bonnet to be removed from a chair than to offer, *naturally*, a kingdom for a horse. Consider the situation, and think of the fever-heat that a man would be in before saying, *naturally*, 'A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!' Let any one try this simple test, and he will know what I mean. He who can play Richard III. even tolerably would seem a master in any of Ibsen's plays; but it by no means follows that a proper exponent of Dr. Kroll or Tesman could play Richard III. or Hamlet." But then Ibsen is not all "asking for a dirty bonnet to be removed from a chair." We should have thought it was as difficult "to ask *naturally* a man about to commit suicide to 'do it beautifully,'" as even "to offer *naturally* a kingdom for a horse."

MR. EDISON ought to advertise his new invention under the rubric of "Every Man His Own Impresario," observes a home journal. The Kinetograph is a very ingenious combination of the phonograph with photography; but it is by no means that has passed upon a stage may be reproduced by photography and thrown upon a screen, while the words that accompanied the photographed actions can be ground out by the phonograph. You may, therefore, presently walk into a shop and buy "The Huguenots" or "Faust," or a popular play in a little box. Perhaps the chief advantage of going to the opera or the theatre in this way, will be that there need be no waits between the acts. The Theatrophone, which is already in use in Paris will probably be more popular than Mr. Edison's invention. All you have to do is to put a fifty-centime piece or a franc "in the slot," and you get so many minutes of speech or song from the theatre or the opera. But suppose you are unlucky enough to drop in your coin during an *entr'acte*? What happens then? Have you to be content with the confused murmur of the *assistance*? If it were not for mankind's love of running after the new, it would be hard to understand why anybody should want to listen to disjointed morsels of plays or operas.

SPEAKING at the Council of the United Synagogue, Lord Rothschild said, the Jewish community could not conceal from itself the fact that it was just now entering upon a period of danger, considering there was reason to apprehend the influx of a large number of destitute co-religionists. He, for one, however, did not believe that there would be any very large arrivals in this country. In his opinion, the greater number of fairly well-to-do Russian Jews who were driven from their native homes, would seek other places of refuge than this country, in view of the information recently placed within their reach as to the condition of the labour market here. As for their poorer brethren, every effort had been made to make them aware of the hardships that probably awaited them in England, and he did not anticipate any large influx to these shores, unless the English Jews were to adopt such schemes of relief—and that was not very probable—as would induce large numbers of these unfortunate people to avail themselves of those benefits. There was, however, one paramount duty devolving upon the Jewish community—the task of Anglicizing the large numbers of poor foreign brethren living in the East-end.

LORD DE RAMSEY has made a wonderful bargain in purchasing the Holmewood estate in Hunts, near Peterborough, for only fourteen years' rental. The property extends over 6,400 acres, and includes twenty-four rich upland and fen farms, three villages, two manors, and two advowsons. Holmewood House is an immense mansion in the Tudor style, and was built by the late Mr. William Wells; it stands in a richly timbered park, and the whole estate is finely wooded. The property includes Whittlesey Mere, on which Mr. Wells spent an immense sum in draining. The Holmewood estate was offered for sale in London last summer, when the highest bid was 90,000*l.*, and Lord de Ramsey is believed to have secured it for 100,000*l.*, the rental being 7,000*l.* a year. The property adjoins that of Ramsey Abbey, his hereditary estate.

ALTHOUGH a great deal has been written about the alleged descent of M. Ernest Van Dyck from "Sir Antonio" of that ilk, the story of the romantic career of the Belgian tenor who has shaken so rudely the *régime* de Reszke at Covent Garden, has not yet been correctly told. M. Van Dyck is the son of an old-established merchant at Antwerp, where his brother still carries on the family business in the High Street. Ernest Van Dyck, who is only just thirty, was sent, when he left school, to study law in the University of Louvain. When within one examination of qualifying as an advocate, he resolved to become a singer, and as his father resolutely declined to allow him to do so, he went off to Paris with little more than the traditional half-crown in his pocket, and for some time earned his livelihood by singing in church choirs. Lamoureux happened to hear him, and at once engaged him for the solitary performance of "Lohengrin" at the Eden. His success was enormous, and he started for Vienna with a letter of introduction for the director of the Opera in his pocket. In 1889 he sang at Bayreuth, and Madame Wagner now regards him as the finest interpreter of her husband's tenor parts. He has married a daughter of Servais, the famous 'cellist, and some little excitement was occasioned two years ago at Bayreuth by his coming home from singing "Parsifal" to find himself the father of a charming little girl, who has received a Wagnerian name.

THE visit of some French students to the Bohemian Exhibition at Prague has given rise to some lively scenes. The students of the Czech University, being anxious to make anti-German demonstrations, have somewhat overdone this by acclaiming the French visitors as brethren, and playing the "Marseillaise," in their honour until everybody has grown rather tired of this martial hymn. It was played 17 times on a single day in compliment to a Parisian student who made a bombastic speech in which he talked of the community of interests which established a bond between the French and Czechs. This young gentleman's delighted hearers carried him round the exhibition grounds shoulder high. It is not surprising to hear after this that German visitors to Prague complain of being received there with scant courtesy. A party of tourists from Berlin were lately hooted by the studious youth of Prague, and this is only one instance among many.

IT is settled that a match between M. Steinitz, the chess champion, and M. Tchigorin, the victor in the recent contest by telegraph, is to take place. The St. Petersbug Club invited Steinitz to meet Tchigorin under their auspices, and the Havana Club sent a similar invitation. The choice lay with Steinitz as the champion and older man. He has finally selected Havana. Arrangements are in progress, and it is expected that the match will begin in December. M. Tchigorin is not enamoured of Havana, and speaks with profound respect of its climate, so different from the Russian capital. But he will put in a stiff fight for victory in spite of the heat.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says that Signor Cortes, late Italian Consul at New Orleans, who is now in London on his way to Rome, declines to say anything with reference to the position of the dispute between Italy and America concerning the New Orleans massacre. The boy who escaped the vengeance of the mob is with him. He speaks English tolerably well, and told a terrible story of the massacre. He declares that the jailors actually aided the murderers, although they made a pretence of resisting the assault upon the prison door. He further declares that the statement that he escaped because he was so young, is untrue. In the excitement of the hour the mob appeared not to recollect his existence. When he heard the rush along the prison corridor, he crept under a seat in a dark part of a passage, and the murderers were unable to see him. The lad will make this statement to the Italian Government.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Berlin from Zanzibar, Dr. Peters, after conferring with Baron von Soden, will leave with a military force for the Kilima-Njaro country, which is to be his sphere of authority, to see about the fixing of the frontier line between the German and English spheres of influence.

MISS MARY HUGHES, the daughter of Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes, of Kinmel, who is to succeed Miss Marie Adeane as Maid of Honour to the Queen, is to begin her first term of waiting on August 27th, just before the Court removes from Osborne to Balmoral, and she will be on duty for four weeks, her next turn commencing on December 17th, and terminating on January 14th, 1892. There are eight maids of honour, each of whom receives three hundred a year, and each has three months of waiting every year. Miss Adeane, who is to be married next month to Mr. Mallet, the eldest son of the late Sir Louis Mallet, is the daughter of Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, and the sister of Mr. Adeane, of Babraham.

A SERIOUS insurrection is reported from Hayti, but up to the 2nd inst. General Hippolite's Government had kept the upper hand, and a large number of executions had taken place.

IT is a great mistake to suppose that the copyright difficulty with America has been settled, says the *St. James Gazette*. The new American Act [illegible] about a month; but we shall then be no better off than we are now. Before the British author can enjoy the benefits of the measure, such as they are, we are expected to give reciprocity to the American author, who is to be placed on exactly the same footing as regards copyright, as the English writer. That would be fair enough were the conditions equal; but Congress has taken care that they shall be very far from equal. For an English book to obtain copywright in the United States it is essential that it should be printed there. Yet, in face of this, Mr. R. B. Marston appeals to Parliament to grant reciprocity to America. What Parliament ought to do is not to grant a ridiculously one-sided reciprocity, but to pass a measure of retaliation. Let us give copyright to the American author on precisely the same terms that America offers it to the Englishman. Nothing can be fairer than *that*.

MDME. WEISS who, at Oran on Friday (May 29) was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for attempting to murder her husband, committed suicide in her cell early on Saturday morning, having concealed in the hem of her handkerchief some strychnine, which she swallowed, in spite of the presence of two female warders, who were placed there to watch her, owing to her threats to destroy her life.

THE expenditure of Cape Colony for the current year was £,555,000 and the revenue £4,541,000, making a deficit of £14,000. The revenue for 1892 is estimated at £4,286,000 and the expenditure at £4,260,000. Out of a debt of £24,000,000 the colony holds £2,750,000.

THE present Duke of Bedford has not been making the rapid recovery that was hoped; in fact he has not enjoyed a day's good health since his succession to the dukedom.

HERE is a comic scene described by Miss Ellen Terry in connection with Reade's play, "Rachel the Reaper." He was determined that everything should be real:—"He had a short real wall built across the stage, but as there was no real sun, there were no real shadows, and the absence of the painted shadows made the real wall appear like anything but a wall. There was a real pony, who did his part beautifully; but the real sheep, the real dog, and the real goat, really deserved to be fined a week's salary! As for the real pigs—well, they never appeared at all! Mr. Reade arrived in a four-wheeler one morning at rehearsal with a goat and three wee pigs! The goat was secured, but the instant the cab door was opened, away went the pigs helter-skelter, one towards the Strand, another towards the Endell-street Baths, another here and there, and dear old Charles Reade flying after them." From which we see that it is a short step sometimes from the realistic to the ridiculous.

As a souvenir of the Queen of Roumania's visit to Balmoral last autumn (says the *World*) the Queen has sent her splendidly bound copies of the two volumes of her majesty's "Highland Journal," and of the five volume edition of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Queen Elizabeth, in return, has forwarded to the Queen a volume of her own poems written on vellum, each page superbly illuminated and enclosed in a cover of painted vellum. The Queen of Roumania proposes to revisit Scotland early in the autumn, and she will pass about three weeks in the Highlands.

THE Paris *Figaro* publishes the text of a letter from M. Millevoye, deputy, to Mr. Labouchere, M.P., on the subject of an alleged undertaking by Great Britain to defend Italian interests. M. Millevoye says that Prince Napoleon summoned him to San Remo at the end of January 1890, and informed him that he had just had a conversation with King Humbert, who spoke as follows:—"I have nothing to fear for the security of the Italian coasts, for I have received from the Cabinet of St. James's a formal assurance that the British fleet will unite with mine to shield Italy against any naval operation. My intentions are peaceful, but if war breaks out I shall be able, thanks to the co-operations of the British fleet, to mobilize my army in security. I cannot say more, but I can affirm that the British and Italian Governments have exchanged despatches containing precise pledges, and I have full confidence in the written word of the British Government." The same journal prints a letter from M. Poignant, the publicist, who states that Prince Napoleon made a similar declaration to him in September.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE weather during the first week of June was such as might reasonably have been expected in February, and there was consequently a whole series of disappointments and surprises in the cricket world. "Soft" wickets have found out the soft spots in three of the leading county teams, and Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Notts have each in turn given their supporters reason for melancholy reflections. Lancashire, which was defrauded of a clear win against Sussex and of a whole game against Kent, has especial reason to complain of the weather, and there has been much cogitation of the subject and endeavours to find some means of at least mitigating the affliction. For instance, some of the leading players favour a proposal—of which we believe R. G. Barlow is the author—that such an abortive conclusion as that which came about in the Sussex match should be avoided by giving the umpires power to order play to be continued for another half-hour, light and weather, of course, being favourable. Had this regulation been in force on May 30 Lancashire would have won the Sussex match, and have been enabled to place a win to its credit, instead of the "moral victory"—meaning a draw, which counts for nothing at all. We don't see that any club could reasonably complain of the operation of such a rule. Almost anything is better than being saved from a one-innings defeat, as Sussex was, by the clock. The rule would "work both ways," and the club which lost by it to-day might win a match by it to-morrow. Another suggestion for the prevention of useless "draws" comes from the same quarter. It is that if play should be rendered impossible by bad weather on the first and second days, the match should be treated on the third as a one-day match and decided accordingly on the first innings. If the Cricket Council should ever be revived, these are suggestions that it might very usefully take into consideration.

After their remarkable display of Old Trafford the Sussex Eleven journeyed into Yorkshire, and there met and defeated in one innings the county team. The wicket on which the Yorkshiremen had to play was bad, but their batting nevertheless was very feeble, and Bean was far too good for them in the second innings. The result of the game gave rise to a great outcry in the Saxy-acred county, and unkind comparisons were made in the press between the present representatives of Yorkshire and the teams which included such hitters as Stephenson, Anderson, Chatterton, Iddison, and Rowbotham. The grumblers had good reason for their discontent, but the team gloriously avenged themselves later on in the week by a victory over Middlesex. The result of the match must have been a great surprise to Mr. Webbe. On paper, his team was strong in batsmen; whilst J. T. Hearne, Rawlin (of Yorkshire), West, and Philips made up a strong quartet of bowlers. The Middlesex batting, however, broke down completely before the attacks of Peel, Harrison, and Wainwright, and in the result Yorkshire won an excellent match by 69 runs. Hearne bowled with great success. We shall be interested to see if this success restores Lord Hawke and his comrades to the good graces of their countymen.

The absence of Dixon, Shrewsbury, and Shaklock may have had something to do with the ignominious defeat of Notts by M.C.C. but, all allowances made, the result will confirm the impression which many people entertain that the Notts men are unable to play on sticky wickets. The Club eleven was a strong one, and included four Australians—namely, Murdoch, Ferris, Pope, and Phillips,—and the bowling of the famous left-hander was wonderfully effective. Notts, in fine, were disgracefully beaten, and the match was added to the brief first of first-class engagements which have been begun, continued, and ended in one day. Thrice at Lord's has the North v. South match been so disposed of. The list is somewhat as follows:—

North v South, at Lords	1850
M C C and Ground v Surrey	1872
Middlesex v Oxford University	1874
North v South, at Lords	1875
M C C and Ground v Oxford University	1877
M C C and Ground v Australians	1878
All England Eleven v Australians, Birmingham	1884
M C C and Ground v Lancashire (Lancashire won)	1886
North v South, at Lords	1887
Lancashire v Surrey (Surrey won), at Old Trafford	1888

The Eleven of England v. Australia match included in the foregoing was played on ground almost destitute of grass, and Spofforth got seven wickets for three runs in the second innings, the side being out for 26 runs.

The Somersetshire Eleven met with cruel treatment at the hands of Surrey, and in the absence of Mr. Woods the Surrey batsmen did very much as they pleased with [illegible]. The two counties fore[illegible] about six years ago, and with the same result. The Western men had all the worst of the luck on Tuesday, the wicket having been spoilt by rain; but we were nevertheless greatly disappointed by the feebleness which they showed. It is to be hoped they will improve as the season advances and the wickets improve, otherwise they will furnish an example of a rapid rise and fall unusual even in cricket. We hope they will bring their best eleven to Old Trafford in August, and try their best to wipe out the record of the defeat in 1882, when Nash and Watson and Crossland proved so fatal. In the first innings seven and in the second six men failed to score at all. But Somerset has greatly improved since that day. They have found a good wicket-keeper in the Rev. A. P. Wickham, a member of the Oxford University Eleven in 1878. Nearly 400 runs had been scored before he allowed a single bye.

Several county players who were released by the abandonment of the Kent match did good service in other places on Saturday, 6th June. Frank Sugg scored 62, Paul 45 (not out), Baker 40, and Barlow 20 (not out). Yates put in an appearance at Old Trafford, greatly to the advantage of the Manchester Club, who were not doing very well against the Whalley Range bowlers. He scored 50, and was then driven on to his wicket by one of Mr. Jones's throws. The wicket seemed to suit Irving, and he bowled with great success. A very young "colt," who played for Manchester, was in for a considerable time. He only scored two, but he showed excellent defence, and if he practices assiduously will make a very good cricketer. As might have been expected from the state of the grounds, the scoring on Saturday in the great majority of matches was low, and the bowlers were able to lower the averages, which they know will be raised if there should, after all, be some fine weather.

Among the minor counties Essex, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire have been busy. Warwickshire made a good fight with Kent, but were decisively beaten. Leicestershire has most unexpectedly gone down before Essex. They went in on Saturday to get only 115 runs, but were dismissed in quick time by Mead, the Essex bowler, who got nine wickets, eight of them clean bowled, for 23 runs. This was a notable achievement. Mr. DeTrafford played a fine punishing innings of 76 at the first venture, and gave us still more reason to regret that he does not live in Lancashire.

At Leeds on the 10th June Derbyshire gained a creditable victory over Yorkshire, the third in succession, winning after a capital game by 45 runs. The home team, who had been set 187 runs to win, had scored 44 overnight for the loss of two wickets, and the remaining batsmen were disposed of in two hours and twenty minutes for the addition of 97 runs. Scarcely at any time did the task look like being accomplished, though there seemed just a chance while Hall and Moorhouse were together; the pair adding 48 runs in fifty minutes. Hall, who was still unwell, played with his usual steadiness, and was in an hour and fifty minutes for 24, while Moorhouse batted in plucky style, his 29 being the highest individual score on this side. The Derbyshire men bowled and fielded extremely well, never throwing away a chance, and they thoroughly deserved their success.

There was a marvellous change in the cricket shown by the Notts and Middlesex eleven at Lord's on Tuesday, the 9th June, from that displayed by the same teams on Monday. Middlesex on Monday fielded wretchedly and batted without any life or power, while the Notts man batted capitally and acquitted themselves creditably in the other departments of the game. On Tuesday, on the other hand, the home side batted very finely, and, setting Notts 134 to get to win, actually got the whole ten wickets down in less than two hours for 84, the game thus ending in a brilliant and altogether unexpected victory for Middlesex by 49 runs. Of course, the south-country team would have had no chance of victory without the excellent batting of Johnston, Rawlin, and West, but even when Middlesex had put together 233 they looked to have little or no chance of success, for the wicket was still in capital condition. Hearne and Nepean, however, bowled in rare form, and, backed up by some admirable fielding, they had six wickets down in less than an hour for 27 runs.

Nepean took four wickets for 22 and Hearne four for 35, making the former's record eight wickets for 87 runs and the latter's nine for 98. As an instance of the extraordinary change which came over the game it may be mentioned that at a quarter past twelve Middlesex, with three of their best wickets down in their second innings, were 80 runs behind, while at five minutes to seven they had won the match. Johnstone, who played a splendid innings of 85, marred only by a chance at the wicket, was batting for two hours and a quarter, and hit eleven four's, four three's and seven two's. Rawlin, who assisted him to put on 79 runs for the fifth wicket, played very sound cricket for 44, and West hit up 48 out of the last 57 in 40 minutes by means of seven four's, two three's, five two's, and singles. Nepean also played good cricket. For Notts, Attewell and Shacklock bowled well, and the fielding was creditable until late in the innings.

The following are the positions of the first-class counties for the championship up to and including Saturday, June 6:—

County.	Gloucester	Kent	Lancashire	Middlesex	Notts	Somerset	Surrey	Sussex	Yorkshire	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Surrey	W		W		W	W	—			4	0	0	4
Kent	D	—		W						1	0	1	2
Sussex			D					—	W	1	0	1	2
Yorkshire				W				L	—	1	1	0	2
Gloucester	—	D					L			0	1	1	2
Lancashire			—				L	D		0	1	1	2
Somerset				D		—	L			0	1	1	2
Notts					—		L			0	1	0	1
Middlesex		L		—		D			L	0	2	1	3

RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.

THE following interesting letter from a private of the 16th Lancers, now stationed at Lucknow, has been addressed to the people:—

In reference to the correspondence lately appearing in your columns, perhaps some personal experiences in a cavalry regiment—having just arrived in India—may be interesting to your readers, and will help to enlighten them on some of the advantages (?) of the Army. Before leaving for India every man is supplied with a sea kit at his own expense, which consists of one blue serge suit, one stocking cap, one kharki overalls, two flannel belts, two bars of soap, one scrubbing-brush, one jack-knife, one guernsey, one housewife, one piece of pipeclay, one sea-kit bag—useful articles no doubt in their way, but most of them as good as useless to the soldier on the completion of the voyage. As the price of these articles we were charged 14*s.* 6*d.* The serge suit, stocking cap and guernsey are, as anyone can imagine, utterly useles articles in such a country as India. Why, they are considered necessary for a voyage to India (from a cold to a warm climate) is more than I can tell; whereas they are deemed unnecessary for the soldier on his return (from a warm to a colder climate). Further, this charge throws you into debt for the voyage, which debt is the beginning of a series of which we have not seen the end yet, although in the country seven months. On our arrival in Lucknow we were informed, through regimental orders, that we were to be placed on short pay until such time as we had paid for:—

	Rs.	As.
Two suits of kharki, at	6	2
One pair kharki pants, at	4	0
Four suits (white), three at	5	4
and one at	3	8
One service serge, at	8	4
One pair putties, at	1	4
One pair foot chains, at	0	8
"16 QL" (in brass: for shoulder straps), at	0	6
Total	44	14

Originally we were charged 9rs. for the service serge, notwithstanding the fact that the same article could be obtained from a native contractor for 4 rs.; but on the men complaining the price was reduced to 8rs. 4 annas. I have worn this service serge on three mounted parades, with the result that it is threadbare from the friction of the pouch belt; and if the damage proceeds at the same rate, another four parades will see it completely worn through, which means another stoppage of 8 rs. 4 annas. Regiments embarking for India are usually served out with clay pipes (value ½*d*) for the voyage, whereas this particular regiment was served out with wooden pipes (value about 4*d.*), which we were led to believe through the sergeant-majors to be a gift from the colonel. As it happens, I am a non-smoker myself and I told the sergeant-major I had no use for a pipe, but he said, "You may as well take it as it is given free." Under this belief I took it, and heard no more about it for over six months, when we were informed, that we had to pay 8 a. 8 p. (10d.) for the sea-kit pipe, and 1 r. 4 a. for one pound of tobacco, which I also received, but had to give away. I am not in the least surprised at the difficulty in obtaining recruits when soldiers can send such news to their chums at home. We have been on short pay from the time we arrived in the country—some eight months—and can see no prospect of getting clear under three months more. It is scarcely encouraging, to say the least of it, for a man who was led to believe that he would receive all outer clothing free for his term of service; and if not encouraging to the soldier of the present, decidedly disencouraging to the possible soldier of the future.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 9.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—P. Holland Pryor, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice E. M. J. Molyneux, seconded; W. R. Robertson, to complete establishment.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Col. and Col. J. G. Lindsay (late Madras), upon the Indian Supernumerary List, has retired upon an Indian pension and extra annuity. The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs:—A. Hilderand, vice C. H. Gordon, deceased; C. K. Wood vice M. Langhorne, deceased; G. H. W. O'Sullivan, vice W. H. Sykes, retired. The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. Godby, vice A. Hildebrand; J. W. Pringle, vice C. K. Wood; J. R. B. Serjeant, vice G. H. W. O'Sullivan.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. W. Burton, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice H. S. Hamilton, promoted; T. S. H. Wade, to complete establishment.

The Highland Lt. In.—Sec. Lieut. H. Brand is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Lieut Col and Col M H Nicholson, Bombay Infantry, to be an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Memoranda—Maj-Gen Æ Perkins, C B Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Lieut-Gen, vice E C S Williams, C I E (late Bengal), removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Col and Col G Newmarch, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from the Indian Supernumerary List, to be Maj-Gen vice Æ Perkins, C B.

Raja Ram Singh, Com-in-Chief of the Kashmir State troops, is granted the hon rank of Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned Deputy Assist Com, Bengal Establishment, are granted the hon rank of Lieut:—R Horniman R Giltrap.

Indian Staff Corps—Col W. C S Clarke is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

NUR MAHOMED, observes contemporary, might well be called Koireng, or the Wanderer, to use a name which has become familiar in connection with Manipur affairs. Since he fled from India three or four years ago and began his vain task of annoying the Amir of Kabul in Khost and elsewhere, he has never been able to find a place of perfect safety. In Tirah he has enjoyed the grudging hospitality of the local tribesmen, but he is far from being comfortable there. Thus when the second outbreak occurred on the Samana Range, the Orakzais commanded him to assist them in opposing our troops, threatening him with death in case of refusal. He had no desire to commit himself to open hostility with the Indian Government, and he therefore wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, begging for a safe conduct into British territory, and pleading that his life was in danger. Of course no such pass could be given to him and he was left to his own resources. He was not killed, but the Orakzais are probably disgusted with him for what they consider his cowardice, and are not likely to extend further hospitality to him. He is really a very insignificant person, and if he were to return to India to-morrow and surrender himself his punishment would not be very severe, though precautions would be taken to keep him out of Afghanistan and the trans-frontier hills.

No rain has come yet to relieve the grilled and boiled inhabitants of Calcutta, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, but signs are not wanting that it is at hand. In the early part of the week sunstroke continued to strike down men and horses daily, and except in the evenings there was little or no breeze to afford relief when the punkah wallah was asleep. The ancient mariner spoke of the sun being "no bigger than the moon," but in Calcutta the sun appeared to be double its usual size. On Thursday the temperature dropped a degree or two, and a breeze sprung up, which has lasted almost continuously ever since.

THE Government of India have issued orders to the effect that no newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news, or comments on public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Political Agent, be edited, printed, or published beyond the limits of British India after the 1st of August, 1891. If after such day any person shall, without such permission, edit, print or publish any such newspaper, or other work, he will be liable to be ordered to leave the local area within seven days, and be prohibited from re-entering it without the written permission of the Political Agent. If the order is disobeyed, the offender is liable to forcible expulsion. Permission can be withdrawn at any time.

MILITARY AND NAVAL N

It is not difficult to understand the feelings which prompted Lord Brassey to write his recent letter to the *Times* on the subject of the Naval Volunteers, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but the lines upon which he proposes reorganisation of the corps are entirely different from those recommended by Sir George Tryon's Committee. The latter say in effect, and the Admiralty by its action in stopping recruiting have so understood them, "Disband the Naval Volunteers, and, if you will, raise a new corps of Volunteer Marines to take their place." But Lord Brassey suggests merely a change of title, a slight alteration in the method of training, and that "the officers should accept the entire or partial reduction of their epaulettes." Now, in an article written by Captain T. S. Gooch, R.N., which originally appeared in *Colburn's Magazine* and was reprinted in the interests of the Naval Volunteers in 1884, the following sentence occurs:—"It may be as well to state here that the members of the Naval Artillery Volunteer Force are not Volunteer sailors, but Volunteer naval artillerymen, and that they are not expected to do the work of seamen, but to perform the duties of marine artillery in the defence of the coasts and the harbours." It seems to be evident, therefore, that the Naval Volunteers perfectly understand and acknowledge the *rôle* they are to play, and the present movement, if it has any meaning, must be mainly directed against the name they bear and the clothes they wear. It is, as we have explained already, engineered by, or in the supposed interests of, the Royal Naval Reserve, and is altogether too despicable to have received the support and countenance which have been accorded it.

After much correspondence and departmental discussion the Secretary of State for War has decided to make the concessions demanded by the medical officers of the Army in regard to rank and sick-leave. In a letter addressed on the 26th ult. to Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Stanhope says:—"Dear Sir Andrew Clark,—In continuation of the correspondence which has passed between us, and in reference to the conversation which I recently had with you relative to the status of the medical officers of the Army, I now have the pleasure to inform you that I have given direction for the preparation of a Royal Warrant conferrring the following privileges upon the officer in question:—1. The following substantive ranks to be granted such ranks to carry precedence and other advantages (except military command, as laid down in present regulations) attaching to the rank indicated by the military portion of the title:—Surgeon-Major-General, Surgeon-Colonel, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colenel, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon-Captain, and Surgeon-Lieutenant. 2. Medical officers to be granted sick-leave on the same conditions as those which apply to combatant officers. I trust that this will bring to an end the controversies that have recently prevailed, and which personally I have much regretted. Thanking you for the assistance which you have given in arriving at a settlement, I remain, yours very faithfully. (Signed) E. STANHOPE."

The Adjutant-General has notified that military decorations and medals are to be worn with the tunic or dress-jacket only, and on the left breast, in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they have been conferred, the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the left shoulder. The following is the order of arrangement:—1, English decorations; 2, English meadels; 3, foreign decorations; 4, foreign medals. The Queen's Jubilee medal will be worn after English decorations; the badges of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, will be worn after English medals; the Victoria Cross, when suspended from the bar, will come immediately after the badge of the Order of the Indian Empire. On all occasions when the Sovereign is present, or her representative on the parade, in celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign, and on all State occasions, including levees, drawing-rooms, and balls, officers of the Army who are Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, will, when in full-dress uniform, wear the riband of the Orders to which they belong over the right shoulder and under the sash or belt. Knights Commanders will wear the ribands of the Orders inside the collar of the tunic, the badge being suspended two inches below the lower edge of the collar. These regulations extend to officers who have retired from the service or from the Indian Army, provided that under the regulations they be allowed to wear uniform.

In a letter from a naval correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Valparaiso, we find reference to a curious incident of the struggle now taking place in that part of the world. A cricket match had been recently played at Vina del Mar, eight miles from Valparaiso, between the British fleet and Valparaiso, and although the fleet were somewhat severely beaten by an innings and some odd runs, a most enjoyable day was spent. A boat sent in at night to bring off the cricketing party was fired at, owing to the officers of the boat not answering a challenge from one of the Chilian ships, but happily, we are told, their aim was not very good, and no one was hit; so an explanation a little later put matters straight. It would appear from the various descriptions of the naval battles which have come to hand that the aim of the Chilian gunners and torpedo men is seldom very good; but they make up for bad marksmanship by pluck, and the encounters between the belligerents have been sanguinary, and attended with heavy loss and damage to crews and ships. The Chilian (Presidential) force in the harbour at the time this letter was written consisted of the Lynch and Condell, gunboats; the Imperial and Chiloe, improvised cruisers: and six first-class torpedo-boats. The difficulty, however, was to find crews for these vessels, but this has apparently been since surmounted.

The United States Government has by the arrangement between the Chilian Junta at Iquique and the American authorities, obtained possession of the Itata, with the 5,000 rifles which she took on board at San Diego in California. But Secretary Tracy must feel a little small, after all his blowing, that the greyhound of the ocean which he had sent to chase her had failed to catch the audacious merchantman. It is to be presumed that the United States regarded the Junta and the Santiago Government as belligerents. They clapped a United States Marshal on board the Itata because she had shipped arms, and the cool procedure of the Chilian captain, who put to sea, marooning the Marshal on the coast, was a defiance which could not be tolerated; so U.S.S. Charleston was slipped, with orders to pursue and capture the Itata. The merchantman had the best of the race. Now it remains to be seen what the United States will do with the delinquent transport, and having the precedent of the Alabama before us, the course of the Government at Washington will be watched with interest and curiosity.

The further experiment as to the powers of torpedo-vessels against ordinary cruisers, carried out in the Chilian Civil War, seems rather to throw the torpedo back again from the foremost place it had obtained in the attack on the Blanco Encalada. According to the account in the *Times*, the cruiser Magellanes being under weigh was able to beat off the torpedo-vessels Almirante Condell, and Almirante Lynch, with the Sargeanto Aldea, by means of her artillery alone, and the assailants only fired one torpedo, which missed the the cruiser, but sank a merchant-ship. If the armaments were as Lord Brassey gives them, the Magellanes must have done a very gallant thing. The Magellanes is only said to carry one 7-inch B.L.R., one 64-pr., and three light guns; while the two torpedo-vessels alone carried six-pr., Q.F. and eight 3-pr. Q.F. guns, besides four machine-guns. Altogether the incidents of this civil war seem as though they will bear a good deal of looking into.

M. Weyl, in *Le Yacht* of May 30, acknowledges that, until the appearance of the account of the occurrence in the English papers, he was unaware of the part taken by the Undaunted and Melita in helping to float the Seignelay. "Certainly," he adds, "the feat of seamanship performed by the brilliant commander of the Undaunted deserves to be brought to the knowledge of the naval world if only to show once more that, whenever they can render each other service, the navies of England and France do so with the most entire devotion, and that when happily they meet it is but to give proof of the feelings of cordiality which animate both officers and men. Under the circumstances now related we are indebted to the Undaunted and the Melita for saving a French ship; and in paying here, within the limit of our power, our debt of acknowledgment, we but fulfil our duty. It is now for the French Government to speak, and it is needless to tell it what it should do."

The great value of the naval volunteer movement lies in its assistance in making the navy more widely appreciated and understood, and therefore in increasing the popularity of the naval service generally; to damp the ardour of those who are foremost in promoting this movement is therefore the worst possible policy. The wise course would have been not only to encourage their efforts, but to have fostered the idea, to have worked it to their own ends, and to have drawn closer the lines between the amateur sailors and the artillerymen already in the volunteer ranks.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 3 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

HAMBURG.
Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and
Cotinental Goods.
Produce received.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is especially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4 Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO."

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

SODAWATER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER 146 MINORIES LONDON E.C.
AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78 B, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature: M. J. Botot

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had
GEORGE EADE, Sole
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in
HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.	JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old * * * (*Gold Capsule.*)
8 Years Old * * (*Blue Capsule.*)
5 Years Old * (*Green Capsule.*)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

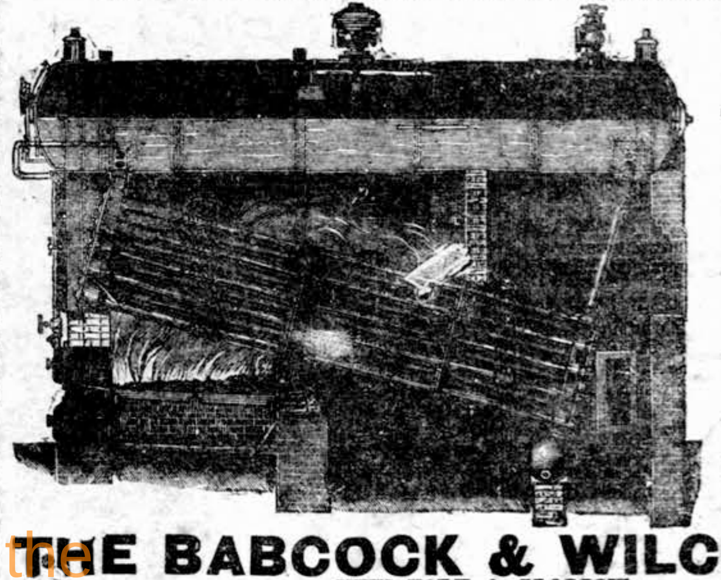
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW; 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on information: but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

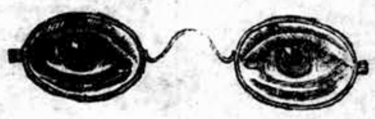
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

SAMPLES OF FRAMES.

No. 1.
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

No. 2
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

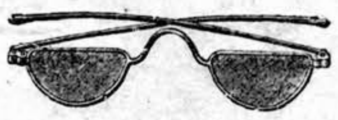
These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.

No. 3.
RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, 16.



No. 4.
PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.

No. 5

No. 6.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

Gold	Rs.	50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„	22, 25
Silver Gilt	„	24
Steel and Nickel	„	16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
March 8th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College,
London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsuels and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

BAHADUR
CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

By special appointment to
T. E. THE VICEROY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The THREE BEST brands of SCOTCH Whisky
ARE THOSE CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SHIP

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Square Bottle. Square Bottle.

SQUARE BOTTLE.
It is certainly one of the finest Brands of SCOTCH WHISKY we have ever had the opportunity of tasting.
Vide Sportsman.
Per Doz. Rs. 31-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

Superior Quality, Old Matured.

REGISTERED No 66437.
HEART BOTTLE.
Free from
Fusel Oil.
Mellow & Mature.
Per Doz. Rs. 28-12.

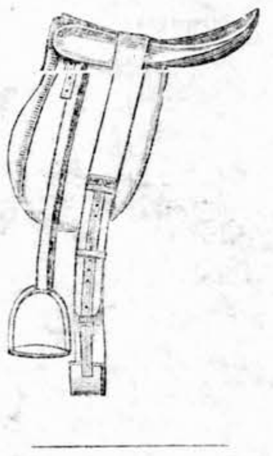
THE "PALL MALL"

11 Years Old. 11 Years Old.

GRAND LIQUEUR
Certificated by
JOHN CLARK,
Ph D. F.C.S. F.I.C.
Per Doz. Rs. 36.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE { ENGLISH MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED. } **SUPERIOR**
POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.



EXTRA STRENGTH,
BEST FINISH.

COMPLETE WITH GIRTHS, LEATHERS & IRONS.

Cash OR V.P.P. } **Rs. 45** { Cash OR V.P.P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { **Black Label, Very Old.** **White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.**

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

OLD BUSHMILLS is the celebrated old CO. ANTRIM WHISKEY, the Distillery dating from 1784. It ranks among the MOST POPULAR WHISKEYS in England. The Company refer with confidence to thousands of Press Notices and Medical Reports, some of which are published from time to time in this paper. TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE; and, enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it. Get that bottled by the Company, Labels, Capsules, and Corks bearing their name. A Dozen Case contains two Gallons. Order through your Store, but INSIST on having "OLD BUSHMILLS." Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition.

OLD POT STILLS.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

THE BEST LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.

Nearly every one of our old Constituents, after a few trials of bogus Watchmakers' firms dealing in cheap Watches bought in India, have come back to us with the stereotyped mention that "Your Watches are still the best in the market for time keeping and durability, and after all the most advantageous; we had no repair to it for the last 8 years, save one or two cleaning." They want CHARPIE'S Watches all over the place.

We have also at manufacturer's prices the largest and most complete assortment of presentation Gold and Silver Watches in the Indian Empire—plain, enamelled or set with diamonds—The movements and work are admitted by every competent Watchmaker in the land to be the best and according to quality the cheapest sold.

Ladies Longines' 1st Quality, Gold Watch, set with 23 diamonds, on case .... Rs. 250

(This Watch would be sold for Rs. 400 by any other firm)

Gentleman's Gold Watch, our manufacture, 1st Quality, set with 14 diamonds, on case .... Rs. 220

(This Watch would be sold elsewhere for Rs. 400.)

Also Nickel Watches with 1st Quality movements and work, same as for Gold Watches

No. 13 highest quality Campaign Watch	...	Rs.	26
No. 17 „ „ „ „	Hunter case ...	„	28
No. 20 *a* „ „ „ „	Half Hunter case	„	30
No. 23 „ „	Railway Watch ...	„	28

Also Sterling Silver Watches with movements and work same as for Gold Watches.

No. 2 *a* The highest quality and strongest	case ...	Rs.	45
No. 5 *a* „ „ „	Hunter	„	48
No. 8 *a* „ „ „	Half Hunter...	„	50

Also the sole wholesale and retail Agency for Riverside American Lever time pieces, the best quality made in the world. Price lists on application.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY,
5, CHURCH GATE ST.
AND
CALCUTTA,
2, CHOWRINGHEE.

NOTICES.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.